

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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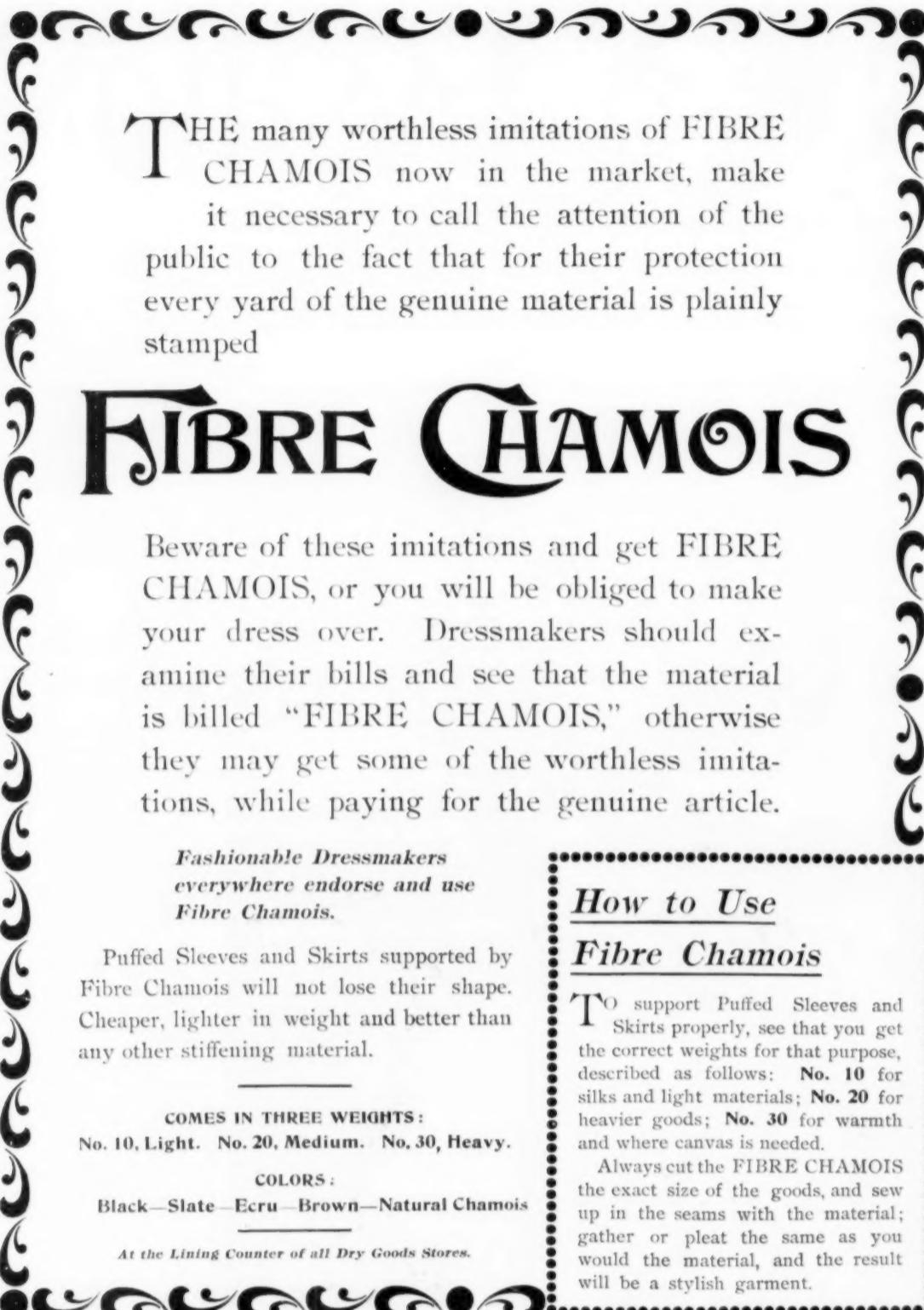
NEW YORK, JULY, 1896.

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(From photograph by Davis & Sanford.)

THE SUMMER GIRL.

**A Novel Cure for Headache.**

AN excellent and never failing cure for nervous headache," said an apostle of physical culture, "is the simple act of walking backward. Just try it some time if you have any doubt about it. I have yet to meet the person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy after a trial. Nobody has as yet discovered or formulated a reason why such a process should bring such certain relief. Physicians say that it is probably because the reflex action of the body brings about a reflex action of the brain, and thus drives away the pain that when induced by nervousness is the result of too much going forward. Don't you know how at such times you have the feeling that everything in your head is being pushed forward? As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, there comes a feeling of everything being reversed, and this is followed by relief. The relief is always certain and generally speedy. Ten minutes is the longest I have ever found necessary. An entry or a long narrow room makes the best place for such a promenade. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of the foot touch the floor first, and then the heel—just the way, in fact, that one should in theory walk forward, but which in practice is so rarely done."

Queen Christina of Spain has telephonic communication between her room and the Madrid Opera House, in order that she may enjoy the opera without having to appear before the public.

He Wanted a Double Event.

IT was their first baby. The young mother was in a perfect rapture.

But the father had dark misgivings. His salary was only \$10 per week, and babies are expensive luxuries.

Her father was rich, but he had frowned upon their union, and had heterodox and heretical notions as to supporting a son-in-law.

Cruel old man.

One day, when the baby was a month old, the father came home from his office and found his wife radiant.

She was even happy when the baby was out of her sight.

"What is it, Jeannie?" asked her husband, gloomily, for he was yet uncertain as to the blessing conferred by the baby.

"Oh, Charlie," she chirruped, "I heard from papa to-day."

Charlie looked gloomier than ever.

"Don't say anything, dear," she pleaded, for she knew her husband's opinion of her father. "He has heard of our baby, and though he has not yet determined to forgive us, he sent us \$500 for dear baby's sake."

At first the young husband's face showed a gleam of pleasure, then it shadowed again.

"Aren't you glad, Charlie?" she asked, with a quivering lip.

Then he smiled joyfully.

"Yes, darling," he whispered; "but we should have had twins."

In Jest and Earnest.

WHEN a man really loves his neighbor as himself, it generally turns out that the neighbor is a pretty girl.

"MAMMA, what is classical music?"

"Oh, don't you know? It's the kind that you have to like whether you like it or not."

MRS. HECTOR: "I know what kind of a temper you've got."

MR. HECTOR: "I don't doubt it. You've tried it often enough."

PARENT: "Who is the laziest boy in your class, Johnny?"

JOHNNY: "I dunno."

"I should think you would know. When all the others are industriously writing or studying their lessons, who is he that sits idly in his seat and watches the rest, instead of working himself?"

"The teacher."

ELSIE: "Is it wrong to fall in love, mother?"

MOTHER: "Um—er—how much is he worth?"

CUSTOMER: "Can't you wait upon me? I've been here for nearly an hour. Two pounds of liver, please."

BUTCHER: "Sorry, but there're three or four ahead of you. Surely you don't want your liver out of order?"

HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dressmaking becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCall Bazar Patterns are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCall Pattern with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCall Bazar Patterns, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plackets, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance; one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collarettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

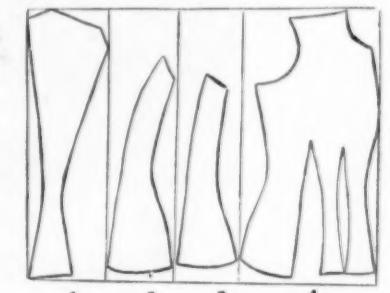
To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where intumens are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

To measure for a lady's basque or any garment requiring a bust measure, put the tape measure over the largest part of the bust, raising it a little over the shoulder blades.

To measure for a lady's skirt, put the measure around the waist over the dress.

To measure for a boy's coat or vest, put the measure around the body underneath the arms, drawing it closely. It is well in ordering for a boy to give the age also.

To measure for a boy's trousers, put the measure around the body over the trousers at the waist.



The above illustration of a Basque shows how to place THE McCall PATTERN on the material. No. 1 indicates the back piece, 2 is the side-back, 3 under-arm piece and 4 is the front. In cutting the material follow the lines of the pattern, allowing for seams.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of "The Queen of Fashion." To this we reply "Yes." Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in "The Queen of Fashion" can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure there will not be further orders for them.

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Confidential Chat.

THE WOMAN who wishes to look her best—and what woman does not—always selects for her favorite seat, a high backed chair. This sets off the face and figure far more effectively than any other resting place. If the back of the chair is of a dull, rather dark ground, it acts like a frame and makes even a moderately good-looking girl appear "as pretty as a picture." A high backed chair also gives an air of repose and dignity that can be obtained by no other article of furniture. So, long may they flourish, these comfortable and aesthetic grandfathers' chairs.



"When is a woman old?" has lately been asked by a well-known paper, and the answers received are, some of them, very amusing. "A woman is old when she begins to try to look young;" "A woman is old when she thinks that her youth is over;" "A woman is as old as she looks;" "As long as a woman is youthful in mind, she remains young, although her years may tell a different tale;" and lastly: "A woman is old as soon as she becomes reasonable and thinks no longer of conquests." But in our humble opinion, none of these replies quite "fill the bill," we should say it depends on the woman.

Summer Wraps.

EVERY day some new models of the lovely little short capes that are the fashion *par excellence* for summer wraps, make their appearance; my readers know the general form of this cape well, it is short and wide at the edge, and very fluffy as to its trimming. Black satin duchesse lined with shot silk, and ornamented with lace applications and ruches of chiffon or silk muslin, is the favorite and most durable material for these capes, but for the summer there are capes of black lace, lined with black or colored silk. Now and then the cape is drawn in at the waist and forms a postillon basque at the back, the fronts falling in long or short ends lavishly trimmed with lace. A model in this style is of brown silk trimmed with white lace; a very full basque is made of the lace at the back, lace epaulettes fall over the shoulders, and lace trims the ends in front. A ruche of the brown silk encircles the neck and heads the lace everywhere.

Black and white are very often combined in the prettiest and smartest of these little capes, as for instance, in a short white satin cape veiled with accordion-plaited black net with line of jet beads marking each fold of the net. When the cape is made with a yoke, a fashion that is very prevalent, this yoke is often of white velvet or satin, cut in a rather fanciful shape and embroidered with jet sequins and beads; in more useful models the yoke is of black satin embroidered in the same way.



SUGGESTIONS FROM PARIS.
(No Patterns given of these designs.)

A Novel Hanging Basket.

IT IS astonishing how pretty some people contrive to make their rooms look, although they may possess very few articles of furniture that are either elaborate or costly. A room to be pretty, need not be strewn with tawdry finery or crowded with bric-a-brac. The disposal of a few neat and dainty trifles and above all in summer, a novel arrangement of fresh flowers will give the simplest home an air of elegance and refinement.

One of the prettiest things, I have seen for a long time; is a hanging basket made from a common Japanese umbrella. First cut off the stick, then open the umbrella slightly and sew round it inside a piece of stiff cardboard two inches deep, to prevent it falling open. Fill this with grasses, flowers, trailing creepers, etc., and suspend it by three bright-colored ribbons attached to regular spaces to the umbrella where the cane serves to fasten them. A bow of the same ribbon is tied round the umbrella a little way from the point. This little decoration is most uncommon and effective in a room, and the only cost is that of the umbrella, which is very cheap. The most striking kind to choose has a good admixture of red in the coloring; but any shade matching the general tone of the room is also pretty.

in front with a white satin waistcoat; but this only was about as high as an average low bodice; above, it was filled in with tulle, the sleeves were long, and finished with a narrow white satin cuff or revers fixed with a button.

This month I have procured for my readers an illustration of the most charming of the recent Paris creations. Fig. 1, shows a gown of silver gray mohair made with a perfectly plain skirt. The bodice is also unadorned and has a broad belt and stock collar of violet velvet. In the street a novel *tour de cou* (ruche) of black mousseline de soie and white lace, and a flower trimmed hat complete this *chic* costume. Fig. 2, is a princess dress of green cloth with skirt panel and vest of cream satin. Guipure lace forms the unique bodice trimming. The lady shown in fig. 3, wears an elegant cape but recently introduced by a famous couturier. The revers and Medici collar are trimmed with plaitings of changeable taffeta, fawn and green. On the shoulders the garment is laid in three plaitings with the ends guarded by fancy buttons. Fig. 4, has a skirt of chiné silk and a grass linen bodice with silk sleeves trimmed with accordion plaited ruffles. Embroidered grass linen also forms the bodice of fig. 5, which shows sleeves of dotted silk and a particularly novel decoration of satin ribbon.

ELAINE DE MARSY.



[From Our Own Correspondent.]

PARIS, June 2d, 1896.

THE reigning favorite at present is grass linen. No other fabric can for a moment rival this distracting material in the popular estimation. It is being used for the most *élégant* of summer gowns, it is fashioning the newest *matitudes*, and it is appearing in nineteen out of every twenty of the blouses which are coming back to us in greater force than ever after their threatened banishment—the twentieth blouse invariably in glacé silk. And the makers of dainty lingerie have also found an entirely new use for this much lauded material. They have manufactured it into the smartest of petticoats trimmed with white, ecru or even black lace flounces and touches of bright ribbons.

In consequence of all this, the powers that be are exercising their ingenuity in the production of new varieties of the fabric of the day; and indeed they have surpassed themselves in the chiné grass linen, where a lovely effect is secured by a faint design of delicately-tinted flowers, which makes the pretty fabric of almost gauze-like appearance, and renders a silk lining, or rather slip, an absolute necessity.

I have seen some charming grass linen plaids in two shades of cornflower blue, in yellow and white, and—best of all—in a lovely shade of green, and it is this latter color which I must admit that I should choose.

There is such a delightful summery freshness about it, and it seems so thoroughly in accord with nature, while it opens up infinite possibilities in the way of an accompanying hat in green straw.

Given such a toilette and you can one and all be certain of looking your very best and coolest on the hottest of hot July days.

I have been lately going the rounds of all of the fashionable couturiers. Worth, Doucet, Félix, Rouff, etc., show many new and elaborate toilettes, but everywhere a striving after novelty is only too apparent. But from the styles of almost all these costumes, it is perfectly safe to generalize as follows: The skirts are made plain and not very long, except in a few instances where they are finished by two or three rows of lace or embroidered flounces; the sleeves are close-fitting to above the elbow, with a moderate puff at the top; they fall well over the wrist, with a finish of chiffon or lace which is becoming to the hand. Lace is much in vogue for bodices and mantles, and there seems a tendency to revive velvet neckbands again.

The Louis XV. bodices, made with long coat basques at the back, are still in favor for dressy dinner toilettes, when low-necked bodices are not necessary. A pretty one was made of cream ground chiné silk, open

in front with a white satin waistcoat; but this only was about as high as an average low bodice; above, it was filled in with tulle, the sleeves were long, and finished with a narrow white satin cuff or revers fixed with a button.

This month I have procured for my readers an illustration of the most charming of the recent Paris creations. Fig. 1, shows a gown of silver gray mohair made with a perfectly plain skirt. The bodice is also unadorned and has a broad belt and stock collar of violet velvet. In the street a novel *tour de cou* (ruche) of black mousseline de soie and white lace, and a flower trimmed hat complete this *chic* costume. Fig. 2, is a princess dress of green cloth with skirt panel and vest of cream satin. Guipure lace forms the unique bodice trimming. The lady shown in fig. 3, wears an elegant cape but recently introduced by a famous couturier. The revers and Medici collar are trimmed with plaitings of changeable taffeta, fawn and green. On the shoulders the garment is laid in three plaitings with the ends guarded by fancy buttons. Fig. 4, has a skirt of chiné silk and a grass linen bodice with silk sleeves trimmed with accordion plaited ruffles. Embroidered grass linen also forms the bodice of fig. 5, which shows sleeves of dotted silk and a particularly novel decoration of satin ribbon.



Up-to-Date Bathing Suits.

IT SHOULD be the aim of every woman who thinks of spending even a part of the Summer at the seashore, to possess a stylish and becoming bathing suit. Mohair, which also masquerades under the aliases of alpaca and brillantine, is decidedly the best and most popular material for making these costumes. But many people prefer the time honored blue flannel, a very serviceable fabric for the purpose, but one that soaks up the water and will cling to the figure. The elegantes who frequent Atlantic City and Narragansett Pier, often use silk for their bathing dresses. This is almost always of black unrelieved by any color, although it is occasionally trimmed with brighter hues. A study in black and white is a bathing suit that has just been made for a fashionable New York woman to wear at the "Pier" this season. Of plain black taffeta, it possesses a full waist cut with a tiny V at the throat. A big sailor collar of white silk, fastened in front by long ties of the same material, is all the trimming the garment has. The short and not very full puffed sleeves are to be met by long black silk gloves. Short trousers coming just to the knees are attached to the waist and rendered invisible by a jaunty skirt, box plaited like a little boy's kilts. Black silk stockings meet the trousers. A narrow white leather belt, fastened by a gilt buckle, gives a decidedly Parisian air to the *tout ensemble*. Such costumes as this, only those blessed with an overflowing purse can afford to wear; more modest suits of mohair or flannel must content the majority. But with these materials there is no reason to be dissatisfied. In fact, many wealthy women prefer woolen bathing dresses and consider silk too conspicuous to be in good taste.

In regard to the suits this season are practically the same as they were last year. Sailor collars are the most popular form of trimming; they may be of the same material as the costume, or what is much prettier—of white duck. Revers are also used but these are not usually liked by swimmers as they are apt to become heavy when water soaked. The waists of bathing suits are also box-plaited like a Norfolk jacket or they are gathered into square or pointed yokes. Suit your own sweet will in this respect and you will be sure to be "in style." One of the very prettiest of the season's models is shown in the suit illustrated on this page. It is an ideal bathing costume being jaunty, stylish and extremely neat and serviceable.

Bathing shoes or stockings with cork soles are an indispensable accessory to the bather. The shoes may be either of black, white or tan canvas—white being the favorite. The stockings are always dark blue or black. Of late years the bathing suit has occupied a much larger share of Fashion's attention than was formerly the case. Swimming has become a favorite pastime of society. Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin (of yachting fame), Mrs. DeLancey Kane, the Misses Sloane are but a few, out of many of New York's *grande dames*, who are adepts in the nautical art.

I. B. CLARK.

The Best Way to Mend.

IT IS so easy to do a thing well when one knows how, and so very hard when the way is uncertain and the only rule that seems to have any bearing on the work in hand is: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Which is, to say the least, rather discouraging to an energetic woman who values her time.

Now mending is something that nearly everyone has to do a good deal of, often or semi-occasionally as the case may be. To mend a rent neatly, to be a good darn—literally not figuratively—is an accomplishment that any woman may be proud of. There is always a right and a wrong way to do things and in this case, as well as all others in life, the right way always pays.

Silk dresses, which are so apt to get ugly three-cornered tears, where the skirts have caught on something, are best mended with their own ravelings. The stitches do not show as they would if taken with spool silk which is differently twisted from the warp of the fabric. Carefully unravel threads long enough to sew with, draw the tear together and darn as neatly as possible. Then press with a heavy iron, not hot enough to leave an imprint of its shape or turn the color of the silk.

Never use a silk thread for mending woollen garments. It is impossible to get exactly the same shades in silk and woollen materials, and the silk threads are sure to show and call attention to the darn. Cotton is much better for the purpose than silk and the ravelings of the goods to be mended are superior to both. From the surplus pieces left when the gown was made, take one from which you can ravel threads of about ten or twelve inches, not longer, or you will have trouble pulling them in and out, as they are sure to "rough up." If the hole is very irregular or large, baste it into as good shape as possible with a fine thread, it can be withdrawn after the work is completed more easily than a coarse one could be. A book-cover or piece of pasteboard laid under the hole will enable one to bring the goods together smoothly and flatly. A small piece of pasteboard held under the rent while darning is as great a help as a darning-ball is to the heel of a stocking.

If two or more colors, as in mixed goods, choose the predominating tint; or two or three of the most prominent colors, and use first a thread of one, then of another. The most troublesome part is threading a needle with wool; but fortunately needle-holes do not show in woollens as in silks, so one may use a very large-eyed needle. Weave in and out, "taking in" as deeply into the sound edges as is needed to make it firm; then weave across the other way if it does not seem strong. The ragged edges of a hole should not be trimmed for a darn, but weave the stitches over and under, so as to hold down each torn thread. Always darn with the right side of the work upward, so as to see that the threads are held down. Take short stitches, especially on the right side. This requires care and is perhaps a little harder work than "botching" the rent together anyhow, but the result will well repay for all the trouble taken and you will find that ravelings of the woollen garment are the only threads that will make a darn that can be concealed.

After the rent is made firm, dampen well, smoothing with fingers on right side, turn that side down, lay a cloth over it, and put a heavy warmed iron on and leave until dried. In many cases the darn can scarcely be found afterward. Never use a very hot flatiron in pressing these darns as it will make both woollen and silk fabrics have an ugly shiny appearance.

LAURA HUNN.

Some Household Words.

Bother—A word in great use when a stupid visitor has called, or a dress has not come home, or the hair will not curl.

Fiddlestick.—A word strongly expressive of contempt. It crushes all argument. When a lady says "Fiddlestick!" he must be a bold man who ventures to say another word.

Fiddle-dee-dee.—The same as "Fiddlestick!" only one degree milder.

Indeed.—An ejaculation, "strongly recommended for family use." It implies doubt, a contemptuous denial, a gentle refusal, and saves an infinity of useless explanation. Much may be said about the word "Indeed"—it all depends upon the way in which it is pronounced.

Delicious.—A word that conveys, coming from a young lady's lips, the highest amount of praise.

Spoony.—A young man who cannot dance or talk, or talks no better than he dances, and *vive versa*. A young man who sings sentimental songs with a lisp, and has turned-down collar, and a portrait which he always carries in his waistcoat pocket, on the side nearest to his heart.

THAT most of our readers are extremely fond of fancy-work, we have abundant evidence from the letters which reach us by almost every mail, so we are sure that they will enter heartily into "The Fancy Work Competition" which appears on page 15, of this issue. This is but the first of a series of interesting prize contests that we intend publishing from month to month. Our subscribers must look out for them.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4531

LADIES' BATHING SUIT.—Our illustration shows one of the very prettiest bathing suits that has been designed this season. Made of dark blue mohair and lavishly trimmed with braid, it forms a costume that no bather can fail to admire. The gathered waist is cut in one with the full drawers, which end just above or below the knees, as preferred. The big sailor collar forms jaunty revers in the front, where it is fastened by ribbon ties. The short puffed sleeves are finished with neat bands of the material trimmed with braid. The shield which fills in the V-shaped opening of the collar may be fastened on either side, while the bathing suit closes in the centre front. The short skirt is gathered onto a belt striped with rows of braid. It may be buttoned to the costume if desired. Flannel, serge, mohair or silk can be used for this design.

For further description of No. 4531, see medium on page 9.

Dainty Lingerie.

TWO of the very prettiest of the new petticoats are depicted in our illustration. Fig. 1, at the top of the picture, is made of fine white cambric trimmed with a novel flounce striped with point de Paris insertion and edged with ruffles of the same lace. Between each stripe of insertion, the flounce is caught down for about half its length in four tiny tucks. A very dressy decoration is given by the jabots of lace placed down each side of the front. This trimming is, however, only suited for a very elaborate skirt, and can well be omitted if a plainer garment is desired. The second petticoat comes direct from Paris itself. It is of changeable taffeta. The bottom is cut in squares bordered with silk cord, which fall over a deep flounce of lace. A very "Frenchified" ribbon decoration is placed just above the squares and above this is a band of silk embroidery.

Hints for the Summer Girl.

How to Dress the Hair Artistically.

NOTHING is more captivating, adds more to the appearance, or more quickly proclaims refinement than a neat and becoming arrangement of the hair. Every Summer girl will be sure to be delighted with the style shown in our illustration, for it is youthful and girlish as well as thoroughly up-to-date. The hair at the back is arranged in a simple knot, with two or three curls hanging from it, and the waved hair at the sides is left loose, so that it stands well out from the head. In the front the tresses are curled and then put back to form the Pompadour so fashionable, while a few soft curls are allowed to stray over the forehead.

Wearing the hair in four puffs in the back is a mode which has lately come into prominence in New York. A very effective arrangement this, and not at all difficult to manage. Divide the "back hair" horizontally across the head into four strands and then roll them over the false "rats" that come for this purpose. Be sure that each "rat" is well and smoothly covered with hair and pin it carefully into place before arranging the next one. One of the fads at present is to dress the hair very simply for morning. It is just waved loosely back from the forehead to form a sort of halo to the face, while it is either drawn up high at the back into a tight little twist or else, a little lower on the head, it forms four loops like the petals of a flower.

This is a very favorite style.

But it is in the evening that the *ciffure* attains to its full dignity, and then, with a high osprey rising from the side, or two Mercury wings poised coquettishly at the back, its arrangement becomes more elaborate and its waves more extensive.

The osprey is quite the most fashionable ornament for the hair just now, though the Mercury wings follow very closely, while diamonds, or their faithful likeness are profusely used to form the setting for the aigrettes—the little wings themselves—or the side-combs, without which no fashionable woman's toilette can be considered complete nowadays. Some of the very prettiest bear a true lovers' knot with gracefully curving ends, which designs charming when it gleams out from a soft setting of brown, auburn, or black hair.

But enough of hairdressing, as everything that can be said simply ends in the same way—suit yourself and you will be fashionable, and so I leave the Summer girl to study her mirror and find out exactly what curve and twist of hair becomes her best.

Mlle. ADELE.

Is Friendship a Failure?

"I DON'T know how it is that I have no especial friends. I know lots of people, but somehow we never get any further." This is a favourite lament with many young married women and girls. On the other hand, we have the Male Cynic, who declares that friendship between members of our sex is an impossibility or a myth. He is wrong, of course; yet his error, like most others, has the excuse of apparent justification by facts. He does not believe in woman's friendship for woman, because he never sees it. His wife or his sisters meet those of other men, exchange views, discuss topics of the day, entertain each other pretty frequently, and with mutual pleasure; yet, unless some unusual circumstance occurs to break the ice, they never—though each may secretly desire the consummation—become really friends. Men, though outwardly more reserved, make friends much more readily than we do, for the reason, perhaps, that they have larger natures. There is a certain distrust, the parent of all sorts of infinitely petty suspicions, which is a characteristic of many women, and renders them incapable of that exquisite, though increasingly rare tie which makes us akin to the angels. But there are many who would gladly find it. Let us see why they fail.

In the first place, they do not recognise the complex nature of friendship. Given the warmth of heart, the sympathetic and delicately attuned nature that make a woman desire the love and comradeship of her sisters, and the honour of their confidence, success demands the cultivation of these gifts with their best mode of expression. If it be true that any woman may have any man she pleases, if only she go the right way to work, so also may she win any woman or girl-friend, given sincerity and sufficient patience. We are such poor creatures that we fail more often for want of tact than for want of goodness! Tact and perfection of character are the two talismans that would turn many a lonely heart into a blossoming garden.

False pride ruins many a promising intimacy. Two persons meet and are mutually attracted; then one hangs back a little, chilled by that dread of appearing too gushing. "How do I know that she wants me?" is her thought; she becomes suddenly stiff and awkward;

her companion, quick to feel the change, follows suit, and the two find themselves fenced round by a kind of prickly hedge, through which it is more than likely that neither will have the courage to break. Each will blame the other to the bitter end, cherishing a secret regret for what might have been. Is not life too short for such ceremonial dealings with fellow-creatures? Surely simple goodwill involves no shame, nor need it degenerate into vulgar "gush." Perhaps we remember too well that we are women of the world; it were better, sometimes, to recall the fact that we are sisters.

Yet she who would win friends and keep them, needs to uphold the dignity of the gift she brings. In friendship, as in love, it is a mistake of fatal magnitude to "make oneself cheap." JULIA MARSDEN.



DAINTY LINGERIE.



Those Dreadful Wrinkles, and How to Prevent Them.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS used to date the period of lost girlhood by the first wrinkle. After a fatal wrinkle had been seen, they considered that youth had for ever fled, and that all that was left to you were a cap and spectacles; and that life was no longer worth the trouble of living. What poor deluded dears they were, to be sure!

Wrinkles, indeed, may nowadays be said to wait for us round the corner of every month we live into, after we have reached the years of sixteen or seventeen. If these dread touches were taken as marks of old age, then some of us would be putting on caps before we were out of our teens.

Many are the methods that have been tried to make the skin smooth and fair again. Some fashionable women only use cold water to wash with, some use only hot, while others begin with hot and end with cold, and yet each of these contradictory methods seems to have been a success, to judge by the results we see.

The fact is that no two skins are quite the same, and each requires different treatment. Hard water, whether hot or cold, is very likely to cause wrinkles, and should always be boiled and filtered before using.

Little tricks of manner and facial contortions, however fascinating they may be, are generally answerable for a good deal in the way of wrinkles. The habit some people have of raising their eyebrows in a superior way, over what they consider the ignorance of the rest of mankind, revenges itself on their foreheads by making long lines across them.

There is a great deal, too, in the way that humanity washes its face. Instead of washing it downwards, as ninety-nine out of every hundred do, it should be washed upwards, and gentle friction given to the parts most likely to wrinkle, till the skin is slightly red.

Spraying the face with soft hot water at night is useful, especially when the skin is dry, or holding the face over warm steam for a few minutes. This plan is an excellent one in winter, when fires are so apt to unduly dry the air of our houses.

To stay a day in bed now and then in a quiet room, undisturbed by visitors, letters, or worries, and with plain, nourishing food every few hours, is a most admirable plan, but few of us can afford the leisure for such luxury.

Face powder only deepens wrinkles, and skin tighteners lose their effect after a time. The best plan is to nourish the body, which will in its turn nourish the skin and fill out the face in the parts wrinkles generally come.

The lines can be massaged with gentle friction the contrary way to which they run. A good astringent lotion can be made of one ounce of simple tincture of benzoin in one pint of pure alcohol, add one tablespoonful of this to half a pint of rose water.

The palm of the hand can be used with advantage to rub the face with, or a piece of chamois leather.

After all, however, health, happiness, and good temper are the best beautifiers, and those who cultivate these will ward off ugly wrinkles all their lives.

MARY PRESCOTT.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4539—Skirt, 4487

LADIES' COSTUME.—Stylish gown of pink and white organdy. The novel bodice is made with a full blouse front striped with lace insertion. It fastens invisibly on the left side, while the lining hooks up the centre. The back has its fulness confined by gathers at the neck and waist-line. The full sleeves are adorned at the top with broad lace-trimmed epaulettes, and finished at the wrists by deep ruffles of the dress material ornamented in the same manner. The belt and collar are of fancy ribbon. The stylish skirt is cut with seven gores, has its two back gores gathered and is made up over a five-gored foundation skirt. It may be trimmed with three dainty lace-edged ruffles headed by a row of insertion or more plainly finished, as preferred. Lawn, chambray, batiste, gingham, dimity, taffeta, China or corded silk or challis can be used for this costume.

For further description of Waist, 4533, see medium on page 6; Skirt, 4487, see medium on page 9.

Useful Hints for Cleaning and Renovating Gowns.

EVEN the prettiest gowns are liable to get soiled and spotted. In fact, this always happens first to the very costumes we care for most. No one likes to throw away good material when by a little judicious treatment, it may be made almost like new, so we are sure the following hints for cleaning and renovating gowns, will be greatly appreciated by our readers.

The invaluable black silk, whether it is for day or evening wear, requires looking over. See that you have a clean and large table, spread out the silk, and sponge with cold strong coffee that has been strained. Or another good cleaning stuff is made in the following way: Take a quart of cold water and a pair of old glazed kid gloves, and boil them till the water is reduced to a pint; when cold apply with a sponge, put the silk in the open air till nearly dry, then press with a warm (*not hot*) iron.

To Clean Black Material—Buy five cent's worth of lump ammonia, and dissolve in a pint of boiling water. When cold sponge well every portion of the material, and set in the air till nearly dry, then put it through the mangle, or iron with a cloth over it.

White Lace.—Wash white cotton laces in a warm lather, rinse them, then boil if not clean, and pin them down on the ironing board to dry.

White Silk Laces.—I am told that to soak these in milk for twelve hours, then treat like cotton lace, will recover old laces that have become yellow. All laces, however, must be pinned out to dry or the pattern will be spoilt.

To Wash Colored Cottons.—These should be carefully washed in clean suds. To keep the colors in pinks and greens put a cup of vinegar to a gallon of water when rinsing; this is excellent.

To Remove Coffee Stains.—If on a white dress, the yolk of an egg, mixed with half a teaspoonful of glycerine, left on for a few moments, and then washed off with warm water.

Soach marks may be removed with lemon juice and salt gently rubbed on the place and put in the sun.

Embroidery must always be ironed on the wrong side.

Gloss may be removed from men's clothing by the following method: Take of castile soap, one ounce; ammonia, six ounces; sal soda, one ounce; alcohol and chloroform, one ounce each. Shave the soap fine, dissolve in a quart of warm water, and then add two and a half quarts of water to the other ingredients. Mix all well together and keep in tightly corked bottles. Shake well before using and apply with a piece of flannel, rubbing thoroughly.

A. M. T.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4522

GIRLS' DRESS.—This pretty little frock is very simple and easy to make. It has a fitted lining and possesses a full blouse front and a gathered back. A novel pointed bertha edges the yoke piece, both back and front. The neck is finished by a band collar. The sleeves show full puffs and are tight fitting from wrist to elbow. The full straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. Our model is of pink figured lawn. The yoke and lower part of the sleeves are covered with all-over embroidery, while Valenciennes edging and insertion form the trimming of the stylish bertha. Light woolens, silks or wash fabrics can be used for this design.

For further description of No. 4522, see medium on page 9.



Fashions For July.

SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS IN SKIRTS AND SLEEVES
—A NEW MATERIAL FOR COLLARS AND CUFFS
—A FEW POINTED BODICES INTRODUCED—
GRASS LINEN STILL THE RAGE.

NO VERY startling novelty has lately made its appearance in the world of fashion. The styles that we are already wearing are so artistic and pretty that their creators are content to rest on their laurels, for a time at least, and let "well enough" alone.

As everybody has probably discovered, the introduction of tight sleeves does not by any means entail the total abandonment of large ones; tight-fitting sleeves, clinging to the arm and supplemented at the top by a small epaulette or puff or slashed at the elbow to make room for a puffing, are still the exception rather than the rule.

Some of the leading Parisian couturiers, Worth, for instance, have decided against this innovation; and the newest mode turned out by this house have full sleeves, though they are less voluminous than those of last season, and the puffed part is quite at the top. The lower part, from elbow to wrist, is very close fitting. The same modification of the puffed sleeve is to be noted in the creations of Doucet, although in this house the newer mode is frequently followed.

It is therefore apparent that with these divided councils, fashion gains in elasticity, and every one is free to adopt the form of sleeve that best suits her figure and her ideas of good and tasteful dressing. For thin figures the large sleeve has decided advantages, inasmuch as it fills up and softens hard outlines, while those to whom nature has been bountiful may disregard a fashion which was never very becoming to them.

Modifications in skirts are also noted in many of the latest improved gowns. They are not quite so full, but with very little decrease in the width, and they are more often mounted with pleats than cut to fall in godet folds. The most marked change in dress skirts is the return to trimmings. Applications of lace, either laid on round the edge of the skirt, or else framing the sides of a front robe are very popular. Both black and white faces may be utilized in this way, and the skirt trimmings are repeated on the corsage, the belt, collar and sleeves. This method of trimming is chiefly reserved for silk dresses and those made of the finer glossy, and rather costly, shot and chine alpacas that are to be worn on dressy occasions.

Plain woolens and rich broché silks are usually made with plain untrimmed skirts, but plattings of gauze are effective and likely to become popular on the skirts of dressy toilettes made of flowered silks in light and bright shades, as they tend to soften down the rather butterfly-like coloring of the fabric.

Most fashionable of all the season's materials are the grass linens, both plain and fancy, and various novelties have been prepared in this very artistic material. The embroidered linens, which are rather costly, but very handsome, are made up over pale colored silks with very good effect, and arranged in this way, they can be worn for really smart occasions. Grass linens of all descriptions are also very much used for blouses and shirts, and also for vests to wear with open coats.

BLITTY MODISH.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4527

GIRLS' COSTUME.—Plain and embroidered grass linen are the materials used for this sweet little suit. No lining is required. The jaunty blouse fastens down the centre front under a band of insertion. A draw-string, run in the hem, confines the fulness at the waist. The big sailor collar may be covered with embroidery, as shown in the illustration, or left plain as desired. The bishop sleeves are completed by plain wristbands. The straight skirt is cut with a stylish fulness and simply finished by a deep hem. It is gathered into a belt and fastens, in the usual manner, in the centre back. Serge, flannel, duck, piqué, chambray, gingham, etc., can be used for making this design.

For further description of No. 4527, see medium on page 6.

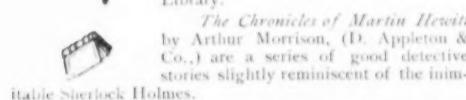


For Summer Reading.

A Winning Hazard is the name of a new book by Mrs. Alexander. It is an interesting, if not particularly exciting story, written in the usual vein of this popular authoress, and will prove a good book with which to pleasantly while away a Summer afternoon. It is published by Appleton & Co.

The Supply at St. Agatha's, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, is one of the very best things that this author has ever given us; it appeals directly to the heart in a way there is no mistaking. The pathetic death of the faithful old clergyman who was invited to supply St. Agatha's, the preaching of the stranger who mysteriously appeared, and its effect upon the members of the fashionable church, bear lessons which leave lasting impressions. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The Dancer in Yellow, by W. E. Norris, is a new issue of Appleton's Town and Country Library.



The Chronicles of Martin Hewitt by Arthur Morrison, (D. Appleton & Co.) are a series of good detective stories slightly reminiscent of the inimitable Sherlock Holmes.

Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by Mark Twain, has already appeared in serial form in "Harper's Magazine," but the book contains much of additional interest.

Tom Grogan, by F. Hopkinson Smith, is a typical American story and deals with the pleasures, trials and tribulations of the longshoremen who work about the New York docks. The book has received unstinted praise from every quarter.

His Honour and a Lady, by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan), is a novel of social and official life in India. The story differs from most Anglo-Indian novels in that the native life is not made conspicuous. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Madelon, by Mary E. Wilkins, (Harper & Bros.) is of course a story of New England life. It has plenty of plot, comedy as well as tragedy and the character study is, as in all Miss Wilkin's books, perfection.

Teaching a Maid to Wait on the Table.

ONE OF the most difficult things to teach a servant is to wait on table properly. If genius consists of an infinite capacity for taking pains, certainly the small details of household service depend for their perfection entirely on this necessary quality. Impress upon the maid that she must be careful in setting the table to have everything in its proper place, knives and forks straight and the centre piece exactly in the middle, not just a trifle askew as is too often the case. If two servants are kept, of course it is a much easier matter to have the table properly served. But let those matrons by no means despair, who are only able to afford "a girl for general housework." If the family is small and the other work not so heavy, one domestic, with a little assistance from her mistress, may easily do all that is required and yet find time to pass the viands, at dinner at any rate.

As comparatively little waiting is needed either at breakfast or luncheon—unless guests are present at the latter meal—I will take the dinner as an example of the way things should be done.

To begin with, the glass, silver, etc., required for the table should be carefully wiped and polished and taken to the dining room on a tray before dinner. Then the cloth is smoothly put on, care being taken to get it exactly straight. Next the embroidered or lace trimmed centre piece is placed in the proper position and a glass or silver bowl of roses, daisies or other seasonable flowers is put on the table to give it an artistic appearance. A well filled salt cellar and silver pepper pot should be placed about half-way between each of the four corners of the centre-piece and the edge of the table and a mustard pot at each of the two corners. Two tablespoons with the bowls in opposite directions, should be laid in the middle between the salt cellars at the top and bottom of the table. Two large forks and a fish fork—if required—should be placed on the left-hand side of the various places which are to be occupied at dinner; and on the right, one large knife or two if necessary, a fish knife and a small knife and on the outside of the knives, a spoon for soup. Beyond this arrangement, at the right hand the glasses should stand. In front of the space destined to be occupied by the plate, a small fork and spoon for dessert should appear. The handle of this spoon is often placed towards the right and that of the fork towards the left. At the head of the table, in addition to the things mentioned above, should be placed a soup ladle, the fish and meat carvers being put on the table with the course for which they are required.

A table napkin should be placed for each person and it is hardly necessary to say a neatly cut piece of bread on the same side as the forks. If the napkins are folded in the fancy patterns, which I gave my readers last month it will add greatly to the attractiveness of the table.

The inexperienced girl must be instructed that everything should be handed with the left hand, and at the left-hand side of the person who is being served. Before announcing dinner she should see that everything she can possibly want during the meal is on the sideboard; for instance, the requisite number of spoons and forks for the different dishes, and in addition to these a few spoons and forks, both large and small, and a knife or two, in case they should be needed, and also an ample supply of bread.

As soon as the family are seated at dinner, the cover from the soup-tureen should be removed, and the maid should be in attendance on the left of the master to take each plate of soup as he helps it, to the various persons at table. Directly the soup is finished, the plates should be removed, and the tureen should be replaced as quickly as possible by the fish; if this is served from the table, the maid will proceed in just the same way as for the soup, but if it is a "made-up" dish of fish, hot plates should be

distributed round the table, and then the dish containing the fish handed to each person to help themselves. If the fish is followed by a joint, this, and the necessary plates, should be placed before the carver, and on this occasion the maid should start her round of the table with the vegetable dish in her right hand, so that the meat and vegetables may be served at the same time. She should pass all plates of soup, fish, meat, etc., on a small tray. Before the dessert is served, the crumbs should all be removed from the table cloth, using for this purpose a crumb tray and scraper or small brush. The coffee should be served last in a course by itself.

The maid should try and anticipate the requirements of those who are dining by offering bread, vegetables, &c., and filling up the glasses, without being requested to do so.

MARY WHITE.

When Surnames Were Introduced.

SURNAMES were first used in England only as comparatively recently as A. D. 1072, and were not in common use until the year 1200. Great men's servants and retainers, as well as their blood relations and connections by marriage, were then known by the name of the head of the house or clan, so that while, for instance, Harry Percy might be a son of the great Duke of Northumberland, a Richard Percy, originally Richard of Percy's, might be a humble vassal. Hence it comes that to-day a bearer of a noble name is not always noble, so far, at all events, as social rank is concerned.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4526—Skirt, 4525

LADIES' COSTUME.—This novel and stylish toilette is becoming alike to old and young. It is suited to a large variety of materials, from plain or fancy silks to light woolens. The modish bodice is made with surplice fronts turned over in the shape of huge draped revers. They are entirely covered with all-over embroidery and edged with ruffles of lace. A stylish vest, adorned with flat trimmings of the lace, fills in the opening left by the crossing of the surplice fronts. The crush collar which fastens in the back, is given a very dressy appearance by tiny lace "points" on each side of the front. The back of the bodice is cut in one piece and has its slight fullness confined by plaits at the waist-line. The sleeves display short puffs in accordance with the very latest fad. They are cut with an under-arm piece and shaped by two seams. Tiny pointed cuffs of lace correspond with the collar decoration. A ribbon sash is placed around the waist and tied in a bow with long ends in the front. The handsome skirt is untrimmed. It is cut with five gores and has its two back gores gathered.

For further descriptions of Waist, 4526, see medium on page 9; Skirt, 4525, see medium on page 9.

Not Unlucky.

OPALS are no longer regarded as unlucky by fashionable people; it is, in fact, asserted that more opals are bought to-day than any stones except diamonds. It was, says a contemporary, a German dealer in gems who helped in the largest degree to spread the idea that opals brought ill fortune. He came to England many years ago to buy stones to complete an order from one of the royal families in Germany—a wedding order. Opals were at that time fashionable and fetching a high price. The dealer, however, managed to spread the report far and wide that they were unlucky, with the result that prices came down, and he was enabled to fill his order at a great profit.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4533

No. 4533.—LADIES' BASQUE WAIST WITH BLOUSE FRONT, requires for medium size, 5 yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 30 inches wide, or 3½ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; insertion represented, 5½ yards; lace, 7 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

How Fashion Rules.

WHAT the fashion of a dress rules the styles for all other garments worn by a woman, cannot be denied. The entire dressing is governed by the one garment, which may be in one or two pieces, called a dress.

When short skirts, that is street dresses that did not touch the floor, became the fashion, they brought into prominence the feet. A reaction at once took place in favor of black hose and fancy ties. This, in turn, affected gaiters.

Several years ago longer skirts for street wear became the freak of Dame Fashion and when ladies were obliged to lift up their skirts silk petticoats came into fashion. Thus we find ourselves tracing all of the styles back to the gown itself.

When round waists became the fashion, at once leather, metal and silk belts arose *en masse*, and dozens of buckles and attachments to prevent the divorcing of skirt and belt were made. Many notions owe their being entirely to round waists and the very convenient shirt waist.

The latter is certainly responsible for the popularity of long ties and short bows and the various stud and sleeve link sets. Short sleeves are answerable for the very long evening gloves; the revived elbow sleeves now worn in Paris for visiting and theatre wear are the excuse as well for the 12 and 16 button lengths.

Wise Sayings.

THE carving-knife is mightier than the sword. Mustard improves lobster, but ruins fowl. A good digestion is more to be desired than great riches. He is a fool who indulges to excess either in eating or drinking.

Peace at a dinner-table assists digestion, angry words hinder it.

The tinkle of the dinner-bell is a pleasanter sound than the blare of the trumpet.

Praise your housekeeper for her successful dishes, and regard her failures leniently.

Never accept the invitation of a man to take "pot luck" with him. He degrades the name of dinner, and insults you.

Nature is great physician. Don't be afraid to trust her: she looks carefully after the interests of her patients' stomachs.

Let an invalid have whatever he calls for to eat; it is not he who craves it, but Nature, and she will not permit him to eat to excess.

A few spoonfuls of good soup taken on an empty stomach give it tone, and prepare it to receive acceptably more substantial fare.

In the progress of civilization the frying-pan disappears with the advent of the gridiron.

A drop or two of lemon juice and a dash of cayenne on an oyster may be tolerated, but it is best eaten directly from the shell, flavored with its own juice.

A dyspeptic has no right to dine among civilized beings. He should take a sea voyage or go into the wilderness and live for a while, like John the Baptist, on locusts and wild honey.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4527

No. 4527.—GIRLS' DRESS (with Blouse Waist and Full Straight Skirt), requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 30 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 50 inches wide. Braid represented, 12 yards, or 2½ yards lace. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.



McCall Bazaar Pattern No. 4520

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS.—White pique is the material used for this cunning little frock. The waist is made with a blouse front, laid in a box-plait with three small tucks on each side, stitched down a few inches below the neck. The back, where the costume closes, is gathered. The sleeves have full puffs. The broad collarette forms a very pleasing decoration. The full straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. Wash fabrics, light woolens or silks are suitable for this frock.

For further description of No. 4520, see medium on page 8.

Stamp Mosaic Work.

OLD STAMPS, when properly treated, can be used to decorate a great variety of useful and pretty articles. This work requires neatness and taste, but is not trying to the sight, and need not occupy a great deal of space, even if done at the family table, where half a dozen others are pursuing their pet avocations. The stamps need not be rare, as a good combination of colors is the great thing needful, and two or three small boxes, a sharp pair of scissors, a cup of hot water, a bottle of clean mucilage, with its brush, and another of crystal varnish are all the materials required.

A small, flat box or tray, or a little portfolio, or even a small table, may be selected for decoration, and this is the way to begin.

It is as well to take as the groundwork of the pattern the ordinary two cent postage stamp, as being the most plentiful and easily obtained. But, whatever the colors are to be, a goodly number of each must be collected and prepared before the work can actually be begun. Stamps are not positively square, and the first process is to make them so in order that they may fit properly into each other. This may be done by those who happen to be dexterous with an absolutely correct eye without measuring. But as we are not all gifted with such accuracy of vision, it is best to take up two stamps at a time, one in each hand, and place the narrow edge of one exactly over the long edge of the other, so that the upper left hand corners correspond. It will now be seen that both at the back and front one stamp projects beyond the other, which projections must be cut off, leaving the two stamps exactly square. This will take far less time to do than it does to describe. The square shape may not be imperative for all patterns, in which sometimes octagons, ovals, or other geometrical figures may be more suitable. But for beginners, the square, with its arrangements of triangles and diamonds, is decidedly the easiest to accomplish. As you cut them square, throw the stamps face downward into a cup of nearly boiling water, put a plate or saucer over it to keep in the steam, and let them soak for a few minutes. Then take each out separately, and, beginning at one corner, peel the stamp off the paper on which it is stuck, as you would take a photograph off a card.

As each is done lay it out on a newspaper to dry, not too near the fire, as it is not desirable to allow them to curl up. Having prepared as many stamps as you think will be wanted, cut each in half diagonally, that is, from point to point across. Let me first describe a small square tray that may be entirely covered with stamps, and just the edges painted afterwards with black or gold paint. First find the exact centre of the tray by drawing two lines at right angles with each other across the middle. These lines will not be seen when the work is finished and will guide considerably in the arrangement of the stamps. We will suppose that the colors used are the red, blue and the brown five cent stamps and in these days, fortunately, they are all of the same size.

Let the centre square be blue or brown, formed of four triangles turned points inwards, so as to form a larger square than one stamp would be. From each side of this place red triangles, points outwards, and from their points red again, only in diamonds this time; that is the square stamp whole, before being cut into triangles, or else two triangles placed together, so as to form a diamond.

To place these in right position, so as to form an even pattern, care must be taken that the points all lie exactly along the centre lines drawn on the wood. These should form a sort of star, nearly extending to the outer edge of the design. The outer line of red may now be put all round the square, the points of the centre one on each side just touching the diamonds last placed. If it does not completely fit the size of the tray, and yet does not allow of another row of stamps, the intervals can be filled in with black or gold paint, till the mosaic is all finished.

In the spaces between these red triangles there should be brown diamonds, which may consist of two triangles, as before. The remaining spaces left blank may be filled in with blue or painted a good black.

When all the stamps are stuck on, the articles must be placed under a weight to keep the stamps flat while drying. This will take twenty-four hours. To finish, lay on two coats of good size, taking care that one is dry before the next is put on. And, lastly, a coat of clear, crystal varnish.

A. L. BROWN.

Hints For Amateur Dressmakers.

Stylish and Economical Bodice Trimmings.

MANY pleasant surprises await those who from the stress of circumstances are unable to follow the high road of fashion and have to saunter along its bypaths, culling a notion here, a suggestion there, and turning things over and over in their minds, until from all the available shreds and remnants of other garments something entirely new and striking is at length evolved. There is much more enjoyment, and infinitely more scope for ingenuity and intelligence, in the devising of one renovated dress than in the making of three new ones, and there is heartfelt joy, when the dress allowance is limited, in the knowledge that strict economy and the best and newest styles are not incompatible. Take, for instance, the second model given on this page; could anything be prettier for renovating a half worn bodice? This decoration is *chic* and stylish enough for a Paris gown and yet it is easily within the scope of the amateur modiste or even the girl who does not know anything at all about dressmaking. It is decidedly the simplest and perhaps the prettiest of all the trimmings illustrated. It is fashioned of narrow and wide ribbon (or silk) in colors to harmonize or form a pretty contrast to the bodice. If desired it can be made detachable and thus be utilized for the decoration of several different gowns.

The broad ribbon, 7 inches wide, is gathered on to a strip of silk or ribbon as long as the shoulder seam of the blouse. It forms a full bretelle on each shoulder, the ends of the bretelle being closely plaited at the waist into a belt covered with full ribbon. The narrower ribbon (4 inches wide) makes three loops and one end on each shoulder, falling over the dress sleeve by way of epaulette. The narrow ribbon also forms the waist bow. For an average figure 2½ yards of the broad ribbon are required and 5½ yards of the narrow.

The first model (Fig. 1.) is also of ribbon but is younger in type. Fig. 2. is for young married ladies, while Fig. 1. is particularly suited to young girls. Like the former trimming, it may be used as a permanent addition to a waist, or may be made removable, and worn over wash dresses. It will delightfully renovate and bring up-to-date, the bodice of old fashioned white dresses of lawn, Swiss, etc. Ribbon in two widths is used for its manufacture. The narrow ribbon (2 inches) makes the pretty interlaced yoke, supported by a frame and shoulder straps of the same ribbon. The broad ribbon (4 inches) makes the shoulder loops, and forms the collar and belt. The model will set better if the frame and the shoulder straps (joining collar and epaulette) are stiffly lined.

The trimming shown in Fig. 3. takes the form of a fancy collarette which may be either of satin, fancy silk or velvet. It is designed to be worn with either a ribbon or crush collar of the same material. The flutes on the shoulders are very novel and elegant, separating the long points of the cape.

Fig. 4. is perhaps the most novel of all our decorations. It may be of silk, satin, velvet, or in fact, any material preferred. The long fichu ends are joined by shoulder seams to a square flap in the back giving a sailor collar effect. Broad ribbon either chine or striped will also be very effective for this trimming. Epaulettes of wide lace adorn each shoulder, while the fichu ends and sailor collar in the back are trimmed on either edge with narrow lace. A belt of silk or satin accompanies this decoration. Another pretty collarette is shown in Fig. 5. Our model is of black silk covered with jetted black tulle, the edge and plastron-collar being of white guipure. In these examples much scope is given for the fashionable and economical combination of black and white, which will accompany elegantly any colors of bodice and skirt.

With the styles now in vogue, if one possesses even a yard or two of ribbon and a little lace edging and insertion, there is literally no end to the pretty trimmings that may be devised from these simple materials.

Rosettes and bows of ribbon are used in great profusion on both young girls and children's' thin dresses.

Last Summer the former decoration went almost out of fashion and was very seldom used by really elegant modistes, but this year, rosettes are rapidly regaining their former popularity.

The very newest and most *chic* of the lawn and organdy gowns, just brought out by an ultra fashionable New York house, are furnished with ribbon collars, fastening in the back under two large rosettes, set close together. Each rosette is finished with an end of the ribbon about six or seven inches long which falls down over the dress. This end is plaited at the top, where it is sewed to the rosette, and cut in an extremely sharp point at the bottom. The effect of these new collars is particularly novel and stylish and a grateful change from the everlasting big bow at the back of the neck.

Where much black is worn, or there are many gowns of solid color in the wardrobe, it is an admirable plan to have the bodices made quite plainly, and to give such varying degrees of smartness as may be required, or to add the necessary touches of color by some of the pretty accessories, which now take to a large extent, the place of fixed trimmings on the bodice.

Collars, yokes, fichus, and even revers, are now made separately, and worn alike by young and old, and admit of endless variation, both in color and texture.

Mme. MARIE BARKER.

APROPOS of cycling, may I give a hint to some of my cycling readers who are also amateur photographers? A friend of mine last Summer enjoyed a week's holiday on her cycle round the coast, with a girl companion, and took a number of capital photographs, with the result that they intend publishing a little unconventional guide book, written by one of them and illustrated from their photographs, and they have reason to think that by its means they will more than pay the expense of their trip. The hint is worth taking.



The Pleasure of Sewing.

MONGST all the quiet pleasures that women should train up their daughters to enjoy, a delight in needlework stands first and foremost.

It is within the power of every woman to endow her daughter with a permanent delight which will last throughout the girl's life. Not only will she take intense interest and pleasure in needlework for its own sake, if she be well grounded in the rudiments of the art, but it will be always a source of joy to her husband, if she have one, a saving in his income, and to herself a means of earning money if no husband should ever come.

Then, too, if she be destined to live a life of ease and comfort, with no necessary thought of saving, which the skilful cutting out and making of garments so well achieves, there is nothing so pleasant in the home circle as to plan and carry out artistically a pretty piece of ornamental needlework.

The attractions of the home circle amongst the so-called leisure classes are on the wane. Women seek away from their own firesides the recreation they once found sufficient at home. This is the tendency of the age, and amongst the many complex causes for this change we unhesitatingly place woman's waning interest in needlework amongst the foremost.

Therefore, mothers, we counsel you to teach your little ones to set a few stitches as soon as the tiny fingers can grasp a needle. If approached in the right spirit, if long dull seams are avoided, and pretty bright materials are chosen, sewing serves as a game as good as any other. The many fascinating methods which the Kindergarten system has introduced, lightens in a large degree the mother's task in this particular. Foremost we would place the pretty and effective stamped cloth work. A little mat for lamp or a flower-pot can be purchased for a nickel; another nickel buys a skein of bright tinted crewel wool, and the first lesson in needlework can be commenced.

And though a pricked finger will now and then bring tears to baby eyes, yet the delight of seeing the pretty lines of color grow upon the soft material, and the delicious thought that grandmother will use the mat, and prize it as baby's first needlework—these joys, we maintain, will outweigh the disadvantages of a prick or two from a sharp-pointed needle.

Then there are the cards, which when pricked are ready for working in the same way as the felt, and the pricking process is, as a rule, a delight to the little ones.

But in any case, mothers, teach your children to use their fingers cleverly, and above all to love their needles, and you will have endowed them with a lasting resource for possible weary days, and taught them how to save money in the future. For a good needlewoman can almost always make herself independent, no matter what her surroundings.

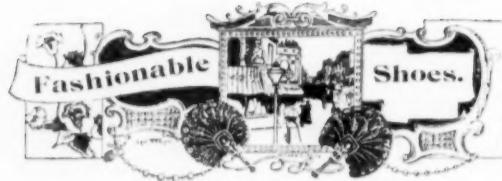
MARIE L. SMITH.



McCall Bazaar Pattern No. 4534

MISSES' COSTUME.—Figured taffeta is the material used for this pretty dress. The bodice is made with a full blouse front slightly overhanging the waist line. The back, where the costume closes, is gathered. The stylish collarette is cut in deep points over the shoulders, but rounded in the front and back. It is trimmed with grass linen insertion and a full ruffe of lace. The sleeves are gathered into straight bands of insertion, and broad frills fall over the hands. The handsome skirt has seven gores and displays the approved flare at the sides and back. A sash of ribbon is tied around the waist. Fancy silks, challis, cashmere, organdy, batiste or other fashionable wash fabrics can be used for this costume.

For further description of No. 4534, see medium on page 8.



SHOES certainly are very pretty this year; just as plainly made as it is possible for them to be, but with a charming outline that adapts itself well to the shape of the foot, which it is calculated to exhibit to the very best advantage.

Some of the latest and most practical styles are shown in our illustrations. The buttoned ties for walking, the rubber soled outing shoes or the dainty slippers for house wear are as perfect, neat and serviceable as the heart could desire. The walking shoes come in either tan or black leather and are adorned at the toes with pointed tips. The outing shoes, shown in our illustration, are also suitable for golf, tennis and all out door sports. They may be had in either canvas or tan leather as preferred. While the pretty slippers are of French kid decorated with perforated bands of patent leather.

While collecting the foregoing information, I thought I would find out how much the "Four Hundred" spend on their boots and shoes. "There is an enormous amount spent on boots and shoes by the wealthy classes," said the manager of a well-known and extremely *recherche* shoe store, in reply to my question. "For instance, one of our customers has two pairs every month, and as each pair costs from nine to twelve dollars, you see she lays out a tidy sum every year, and this is quite independent of some \$50 or so which she expends on ties and slippers. Again, we have on our books several customers whose families cost them over \$500 a year in this way; ladies see a special boot or shoe in the window, and whether they need it or not it must be bought."



FOR THE HOUSE.

"Do ladies favor decorated shoes to any extent?"

"Not for walking purposes, but for receptions, balls, &c. Satin slippers are often elaborately beaded or trimmed with lace and chiffon rosettes, etc. Then many ladies have buckles with genuine stones, which will move from one pair of shoes to another, and these are especially made for the purpose. Women's taste in slippers is very extravagant: valuable laces, embroidery, and brocade are enlisted in their service, and often a pair of understandings costs as much as a good dress."

"What becomes of the left-offs?"

"So far as the upper circles go, their ultimate destination is frequently the toilette shop. After a proper preparation, combs and brushes are made from the old leather, besides buttons and other useful articles; even Prussian blue is manufactured from cast-off boots and shoes."



FOR WALKING.

BRUNSON CLARK.

Fire-Place Decoration.

AS THE weather becomes warmer we must begin to think of how we can best decorate our fireplaces, so as to render that part of our rooms pretty which, till now, we have had to content ourselves with considering useful.

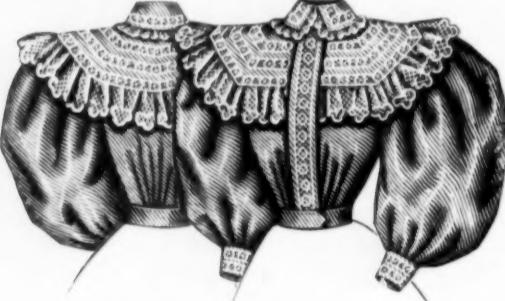
Yet we must be careful not to put any erection into the fireplace which would stop the proper ventilation so necessary to health.

A very smart fire-screen can be made by ten strips of wood, the length we wish the screen to be, and about the thickness of one's finger. The best thing for this purpose is to get some round wooden rods and cut these to the required length—about thirty-four inches long is the usual size. Then nail a rod across these at the back, so as to keep them in a sort of fan shape, and another rod across higher up. The nails need not be hidden, as their heads are rather ornamental than otherwise afterwards. With a hinge fasten a piece of wood on to the last crossbar, so as to make a support for the fan-shape to rest on.

The rods are most likely quite smooth, so you can proceed at once to paint the whole with white enamel paint. Leave it to dry, and meantime buy rather a large tambourine of the kind especially made for this decorative purpose, and place it on the left side of the fire-screen. The tambourine should be painted with a cluster of fresh-looking flowers, those preferably which are just coming into season.

Now make a drapery of any material you prefer, Roman satin, China silk, silkoline or figured Japanese muslin. The latter is very pretty and light-looking, and very inexpensive. It can be had in yellow, with little gilt fans printed in gold on it, or in blue and white decorations. Fasten this drapery so that the tambourine seems to peep out from below it, and gather it curtainwise, tying it back with a smart bow and short ends.

ALICE HAMILTON.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4524

No. 4524—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (with Bishop Sleeves and Star Collar), requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 30 inches wide, or 3½ yards 36 inches wide. Lace represented, 4 yards; insertion, 5½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

THE WHEELS.

SEE the ladies on the wheels—
Happy wheels!
What a bored society this latest craze reveals!
How they twinkle, twinkle, twinkle,
Up and down the dusty track!
With here and there a "sprinkle,"
And a smart frock all a-wrinkle
With the dust upon its back.
How they turn, turn, turn,
In a sort of social churn,
Keeping time rhythmic measure with their
dainty toes and heels
To the wheels, wheels, wheels, wheels,
Wheels, wheels, wheels,
To the whirling and the whirling of the wheels.

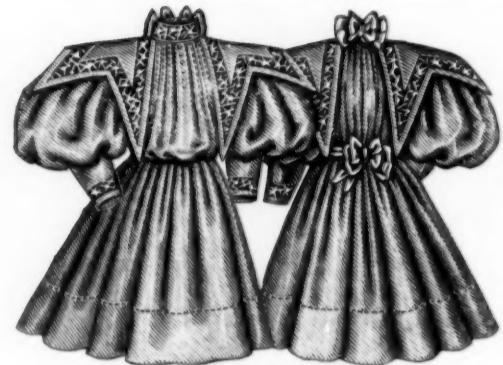
Becoming Dress for Thin Women.

THIN women should dress to conceal their angles and to keep their bones in the background. Plain bodices which permit the collar-bones to reveal their presence, tight sleeves which announce the existence of sharp elbows, and backs calling attention to conspicuous shoulder-blades, are all to be avoided.

In order to give herself the appearance of gracious roundness of figure, the thin woman should have skirts that flare as much as fashion will permit. Scant skirts make her look like an exclamation point. She should wear bodices shirred at the neck and at the waist, allowing fullness over the bust. The sleeves should be full to a point below the elbow, in order to avoid a display of sharpness at that crucial point. If wrist-bones are prominent, long cuffs or frills of lace should help to conceal the painful fact. Collars should not be plain, but they should be gathered or laid in folds.

A few bodices are made with points, but the fashion has not been generally adopted, and with the exception of Louis XV, coats and corsages made with ripples, nearly all bodices are finished off with a waist-belt or twist of ribbon, in the manner of a blouse, but without the overhanging effect of last year. This style is very generally adopted for thin materials, with gathers at the waist and neck, and the bodice is usually made on a well fitted boned lining.

Presently the nose began to grow and swell.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4520

No. 4520—LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS (with Full Straight Skirt, Fancy Collarette, Blouse Front and Puff Sleeves), requires for medium size, 6½ yards material 22 inches wide, 4½ yards 30 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; lace represented, 4 yards; insertion, 2½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

A Remarkably Fine Nose.

A good story is told of a well-known actor who, in a piece in which he was playing "on tour," had to "make up" his nose to rather large proportions. He generally used a special paste for this purpose; but at one place, falling short of paste, he sent a boy out at the last moment to buy some flour. He used this in the form of stiff dough, painted it to suit his purpose, and went on to the stage in due course.

Presently the nose began to grow and swell.

Seizing a moment when he was not required behind the footlights, the actor rushed to his dressing-room, tore off the superfluous of nose, again "made up" the rest, and returned to the stage. But still the nose grew, and it was not until the play was ended that the victim had leisure to read the inscription on the paper in which the material for his marvelous nose had been brought to him.

Then for the first time he saw the words, "Self-raising flour. Requires no yeast or baking powder. Mix with a little cold water and set in a warm place, and in a short time the dough will rise and be ready for baking."

He Took The Hint.

A well-known playwright was dining with a number of gentlemen, when one of the company present became obtrusively talkative. No hint could stop the offender; he seemed only to be incited to increased chatter. At last, when it became evident that either the foolish fellow's gabble must be ended or an adjournment made, the dramatist turned to him and asked him if he had heard the latest parrot story. He said he had not.

"Assure me that you will not think I mean to make any personal application, and I will tell it," said the playwright.

"Of course I won't" was the victim's innocent response, as he settled down eagerly for the story.

"Well," began the dramatist, "a parrot sat upon his perch in one corner of the room. A bull-dog, a fresh arrival in the household, was in another corner."

"S-s-seek 'em," said the parrot, "s-s-seek 'em, Bob!"

"The new dog sprang to his feet and looked for something to seek, but finding nothing laid down again."

"The parrot clambered down from his perch and waddled across to where Bob was lying."

"S-s-seek 'em, Bob," he said again.

"This time the dog found something to seek. He pounced upon the parrot, tore him, shook him, and boxed him about until the poor bird was well-nigh dead."

"When the dog had at last been called off, the poor parrot struggled up to his perch, looked about the floor where his beautiful feathers lay scattered, scanned himself closely, noted his one remaining tail-feather, and said: -

"I know what's the matter with me—I talk too much."

The dinner proceeded without further interruption, for the preparatory denial of personal application had fully done its work.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4530

LADIES' NIGHT GOWN OR LOUNGING ROBE.—Comfortable and pretty is this dainty night dress. The front is gathered onto a narrow band at the neck while a short yoke confines the fullness in the back. The closing is made invisibly on the left side. The full sleeves are trimmed with insertion and deep ruffles fall over the hands. Cambric, muslin, lawn, dimity, percale, linen or wash silk can be used for this dainty gown. The material, of course, depending on whether a plain or dressy garment is desired.

For further description of No. 4530, see medium on page 9.

A Kind Offer.

"HERE is a poem which you may publish in your paper," said a young man with eyes in a fine frenzy rolling as he entered the editorial door. "I dashed it off in an idle moment, and you will find it in its rough state, as I were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary."

"Alt., much obliged," said the editor; "I will give you a check for it at once."

"You are very kind," said the contributor; "I shall be delighted."

"There you are, said the editor, handing him the check."

"Many thanks!" exclaimed the young man. "I will bring you some other poems."

When he got to the door he suddenly paused, then he came back.

"Excuse me," he said, "but you forgot to fill up the check. You have not written the date, nor the amount, nor have you signed your name."

"Oh!" said the editor, "that is all right. You see I have given you a check in its rough state, as it were. You can make such corrections as you think necessary."

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4534

No. 4534—MISSES' COSTUME (with Seven-Gored Skirt, Blouse Front and Full Sleeves), requires for medium size, 7½ yards material 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 30 inches wide, or 5½ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; narrow lace represented, 17½ yards; wide lace, 8½ yards; narrow insertion, 7 yards; wide insertion, 12 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4522

No. 4522.—GIRLS' DRESS (with Straight Full Skirt, Blouse Front and Puff Sleeves), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 30 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; lace represented, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards; insertion, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

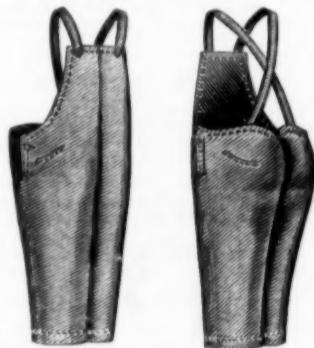


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4487

No. 4487.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT (having its Two Back Gores gathered and a Five-Gored Foundation Skirt—suitable for thin fabrics), requires for medium size, 8 yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lining required, 6 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, $6\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

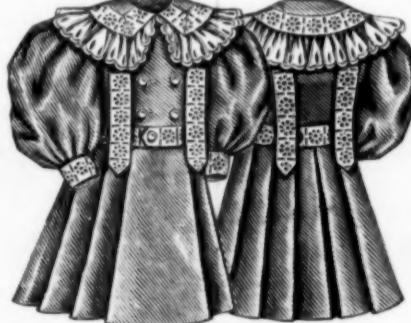


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4529

No. 4529.—BOYS' OVERALLS require for medium size, 2 yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 4. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

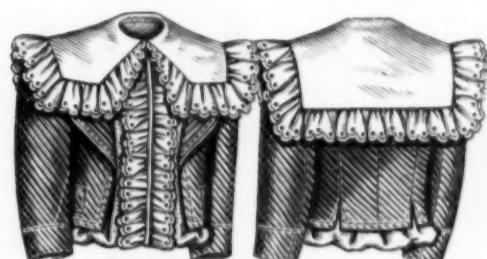


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4523

No. 4523.—LITTLE BOYS' COSTUME, requires for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 48 inches wide. Wide lace represented, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards; narrow lace, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards; buttons required, 7. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

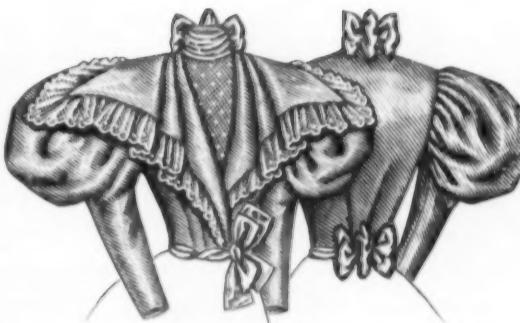


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4528

No. 4528.—BOYS' BLOUSE WAIST AND JACKET, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 54 inches wide for Jacket, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide for Waist. Insertion represented, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 3 sizes, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

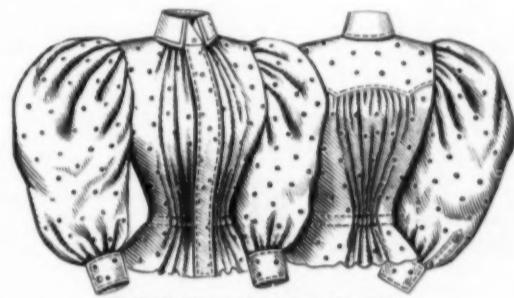
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4526

No. 4526.—LADIES' BASQUE WAIST (with Surplice Front), requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 yards 30 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace represented, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4428

No. 4428.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, or 3 yards 36 inches wide. Buttons required, 3. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

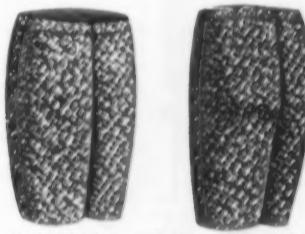


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4521

No. 4521.—LADIES' SUN BONNET, requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. Cut in one size, for ladies.

Price, 10 cents.

The newest material for collars, cuffs and revers is coarse, stiff linen; lace patterns are applied on the linen in detached sprays, which are then connected together to form a complete design by stitches worked with colored silk matching the dress with which the *parure* is to be worn. A hem of narrow ribbon to match forms a border.

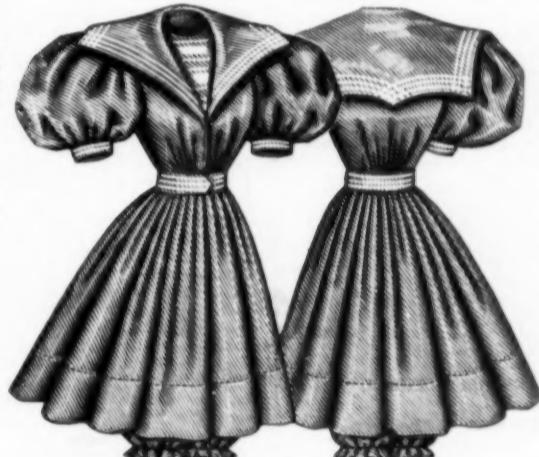


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4017

No. 4017.—BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, require for medium size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 44 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4531

No. 4531.—LADIES' BATHING COSTUME (with Combination Blouse-and-Drawers, Full Skirt and Puff Sleeves), requires for medium size, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $8\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 50 inches wide. Narrow braid required, 12 yards, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide braid. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 30 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4525

No. 4525.—LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (having its Two Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 5 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4530

No. 4530.—LADIES' NIGHT GOWN OR LOUNGING ROBE, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 30 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Insertion represented, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards; lace, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



DAME Fashion was never kinder to the little folks than she is at present. If they cannot keep cool and comfortable and look as pretty as pink, all at the same time, it is not the fault of the dainty costumes that have been designed especially for their needs. Dimity, that old-fashioned material, which has been a "stand by" for years, is first favorite for these frocks. Corded dimities are especially the rage for adults, as well as the little ones. They usually come in solid colors with the cords run through in white, giving a stylish striped effect. Dark blue dimity corded with white is very popular for children's dresses, and can certainly be recommended, as it is cool and pretty, combines well with lace or embroidery and is so dark that it keeps clean much longer than a lighter frock—an item not to be despised by a careful mother. Let me describe a delightful toilette of this material. It was worn by a little girl about five or six years old and was made with a long straight skirt gathered onto a square yoke, entirely covered with Valenciennes insertion alternating with French heading. Over the shoulders pointed

pattern is employed and can be worn over Fall and Winter dresses as well as washing frocks.

For the country, dainty sun bonnets of cambric, nainsook or chambray are the proper head gear for wee people, while older children wear rough straw trimmed with wreaths of roses or marguerites. Though most of this article is devoted to little ones from five to ten years of age, before I close, I must describe a charming dress suitable for an elder sister of "sweet sixteen." It was made of dark blue silk showing a small red irregular figure and had a gored skirt and bodice with three Norfolk pleats, showing small green buttons and cord as a decoration. The waistband was plain, and of the dress material, with two long loops and ends of red ribbon hanging down on either side of the front breadth.

Other combinations of colors that I have seen made in this same style of dress were mastic brown and fawn, and reseda and dark green, and all had gigot sleeves with small buttons on the cuffs to match those on the box-pleats.

ROSE DURAND.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

GOLDEN head so lowly bending,
Little feet so white and bare,
Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened,
Lispings out her evening prayer.

Well she knows when she is saying,
"Now I lay me down to sleep,"
"Tis to God that she is praying,
Praying Him her soul to keep.

Half asleep, and murmuring faintly,
"If I should die before I wake"—
Tiny fingers clasped so saintly—
"I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take."

O, the rapture, sweet, unbroken,
Of the soul that wrote that prayer!
Children's myriad voices floating
Up to Heaven, record it there.

Don't be Indifferent to Your Looks.

THE woman who is indifferent to her looks is no true woman. God meant woman to be attractive, to look well, to please, and it is one of her duties to carry out this intention of her Maker. But that dress is to do it all, and to suffice, is more than we can bring to believe.

Just because we do love to see girls look well, as well as live to some purpose, we would urge upon them such a course of reading and study as will confer such charms as no modiste can supply.

A well-known author once wrote a very pretty essay on the power of education to beautify—that it absolutely chiselled the features; that he had seen many a clumsy nose and thick pair of lips so modified by thought awakened and active sentiment as to be unrecognisable. And he put it on this ground that we so often see people, homely and unattractive in youth, bloom, in middle life, into a softened Indian Summer of good looks and mellow tones.

To prevent the breath from becoming offensive after eating onions, there is nothing better than to pick off some leaves of parsley, let them lie for some little time in vinegar, and then eat them. Only just a very few of the leaves will be required, so that even if not very palatable they will be quickly disposed of, and the good result that will follow will quite compensate for the unpleasantness of the vinegar and parsley for those who do not like the compound.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHERS.

Don't Talk Too Much To The Baby.

"WHAT, not talk to my baby!" exclaimed the young mother, who sat holding her three-months-old baby, and chattering to it with the fond foolishness of which young mothers are capable. "No, my dear; don't talk to him so much, not nearly so much," replied the older woman. "Dear as he is, you must not forget how delicate in every way a tiny baby is." The young mother was soothed, but not convinced. "How can it possibly hurt him?" she asked. "He cannot understand me, and I do so love to see him smile and answer my talk with his happy look." Which proves that he does understand, and in his way replies to your loving talk; and it is that which is the strain. You take care to feed the baby with the greatest exactness and to keep him clothed daintily and comfortably, and that is right. His brains, however, are just as weak and undeveloped as is his body. What his small mind needs most is rest, and when you talk to him the tax on his mentality is beyond his strength. A young babe cannot be kept too much like a little animal; let him sleep and eat, and eat to sleep again, keeping him in cool, well-ventilated rooms and not too much in strong light, either of the sun or artificial light. Be advised, and let your baby alone. Let him grow naturally, and not by any forcing process."



Jacket, 4528—Trousers, 4017

BOYS' COSTUME.—This jaunty suit of dark blue serge, is made with a stylish jacket reaching just below the waist line. A big sailor collar finishes the neck. Cunning little patch pockets are stitched on each side of the front. The pretty blouse, which is also included in pattern 4528, possesses a handsome sailor collar. It closes under the stylish frill in the centre front.

For further descriptions of Jacket, 4528, see medium on page 9; Trousers, 4017, see medium on page 9.

Epaulettes were placed, striped with the insertion and trimmed with a full ruffle of lace. The sleeves themselves were about three-quarter length, cut very full and finished by cunning little lace frills. A row of insertion just above the deep hem gave a stylish finish to the skirt. Exceedingly simple was this tiny frock, but nothing more chic could well be imagined. Another dainty garment which was lately seen by your faithful scribe, was of printed India linen, having the pattern designated by sprays of flowers in exquisite colorings, branching from delicate hairline stripes which outline the fabric.

The yoke was very short and was composed of embroidery insertion separated by bands of the material. The frock is cut square at the back and front of the neck, which is outlined with Valenciennes heading woven with ribbon and headed with lace—a very pretty effect.

The sleeves are enormously full and overlaid at the shoulders with epaulettes forming three points, trimmed at the lower edge with two rows of insertion.

Big collars, epaulettes and cape effects are the *sine qua non* for juvenile costumes and every mother should be sure to lay in a good supply, as with two or three big sailor or pointed collars of duck, pique, grass linen, or lawn and lace, and the addition of a few plain frocks, the child appears to have an endless variety of toilettes. These collars are very easy to make, if a good

THE young reporter meant well, but he was not posted in the mysterious details of feminine fashion, and, being unexpectedly sent in an emergency to chronicle a fashionable wedding, he was very glad to avail himself of the good-natured hints of a lady journalist who stood beside him and took pity upon his masculine ignorance of *chiffons*. "That is Mrs. Montmorency Brown, with a pink *plastron*," was one of her hints. Next morning she read with horror, "Mrs. Montmorency Brown looked very charming, and, by a tasteful arrangement of lace and silk, effectively concealed the pink porous plaster which delicate health compels her to wear."

We intend to make THE QUEEN OF FASHION the brightest, most up-to-date and reliable fashion journal and household magazine ever published,



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4532

No. 4532.—BOYS' BATHING SUIT, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 54 inches wide. Narrow braid represented, 8½ yards, or 1½ yards wide braid. Cut in 7 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to subscribers, or when accompanied with a coupon, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

How a Queen Spends Her Time.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S life at Balmoral proceeds day by day like clockwork. Her Majesty rises at eight, takes a light breakfast alone in her own sitting-room, and then descends by the lift to the hall, where she enters a bath chair, in which she is drawn slowly about the grounds for an hour. On returning to the castle the Queen goes back to her own room, and is then occupied for about three hours with business, both public and private, her secretary being simultaneously at work in his room. The messenger from London, with the Cabinet boxes, and the despatches and correspondence, arrives at the castle about six o'clock in the morning, so that everything has been made ready for the Queen by the private secretary on duty before she begins the morning's work, which is finished shortly after one, and the return messenger leaves for Ballater at half-past two, and arrives in London early next morning. Luncheon (which is really the Queen's dinner) follows, and then after an hour of repose, Her Majesty proceeds on her daily drive, nearly always in an open carriage, and, as a rule, she does not return to Balmoral until after dark. Dinner is served in the library dining-room at a quarter to nine, and then, after passing a short time in the drawing-room, the Queen retires to her own rooms, which are lighted by shaded lamps and wax candles.

MUST we give up the old-fashioned hand-shake? Will it some time be as obsolete as the curtsey with which our grandmothers greeted the beau of their day, or the kiss that the gallant impressed on the fragile hand that he raised so respectfully to his lips? The old-fashioned hand-shake is going. Your country cousin comes to town. She does not understand the artistic crook of interrogation in which your hand attempts to approach hers. But when she reaches home, at the next afternoon tea, observe the digital hook with which she draws in each disconcerted comer. And so the evil communication spreads, until the whole country has felt its devastating touch.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4523

BOYS' COSTUME.—A very pretty suit of white duck trimmed with embroidery, is here depicted. The pattern is cut with a double-breasted waist, ornamented back and front with broad straps of the material. A round collar adorned with a ruffle of the embroidery finishes the neck. The box-plaited kilt is sewed onto the waist.

For further description of No. 4523, see medium on page 9.

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Don't
You
put the

S.H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
BIAS
VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDINGS

on your dresses? It's just as easy to get it as the cheap imitations.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

"Home Dressmaking," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, telling how to put on Bias Velveteen Skirt Bindings and other valuable points sent for 25c., postage paid.

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The advertisements in THE QUEEN OF FASHION should be read and answered by every lady who sees a copy of our paper.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 47 years, and can now tell us taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. Gouraud says to a lady of the haut-ton (on patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' for the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Drug-stores, Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

We decline a great deal of advertising and refuse all which we have any reason to think is not reliable.

THERE'S NO EXCUSE.

For having freckles, blackheads, tanned, red, spotted, mottled, pimples, tetter, etc., etc., when —

Derma-Royale
—harmless as dew—
easily, quickly and forever removes and cures every blemish and makes the skin clear, soft and beautiful. There is nothing like it. Leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly unite in the praises of this wonderful cosmetic. Two portions will be sent free to anyone who writes for them. Derma-Royale is the best skin preparation in the world. We will give \$500 cash for any case it fails to cure. Wherever it is once tried everybody wants it, and we are determined to introduce it everywhere, and will send you a full-sized

SI BOTTLE FREE

If you will talk it up and help us introduce it among your acquaintances. Send us your full post-office address today. **THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

NURSERY SONG.

Pace, pace, pace—
That's the way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side—
Pace, pace, pace.
Pacing gently into town,
To buy a bonnet and a gown;
Pacing up the narrow street,
Smiling at the folks they meet—
That's the way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side—
Pace, pace, pace.

Trot, trot, trot—
That's the way the gentlemen ride,
O'er the horse's back astride—
Trot, trot, trot.
Riding after fox and hound,
Leaping o'er the meadow's bound;
Trotting through the woods in Spring,
Where the little wild birds sing—
That's the way the gentlemen ride,
O'er the horse's back astride—
Trot, trot, trot!

Sleep, sleep, sleep—
That's the way boy Ned will ride,
Floating on the Slumber tide—
Sleep, sleep, sleep.
Out upon the drowsy sea,
Where the sweet dream-blossoms be.
Far away to Sleepy Isles,
Sails boy Ned—"Good night," he smiles.
Sinking down in pillows deep,
Little Ned is fast asleep—
Sleep, sleep, sleep.



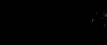
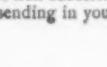
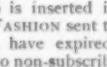
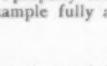
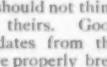
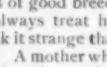
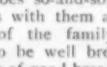
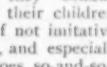
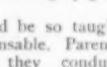
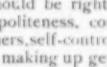
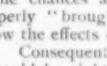
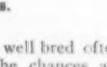
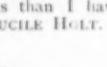
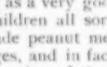
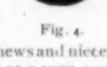
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

How to Make a Swan.

UNCLE JACK, who loved to play with his little nephews and nieces, had just arrived and been received with delight by all. He sat down at a table at once, and opened a little box which he carried. Out of it he took a bird, which was cut out of an apple. "Oh! a swan, a swan," cried the children. "Yes, a swan which you can make yourselves." The swan was passed round and admired. At last one little girl said, "Yes, but our apples are all finished." Uncle Jack had provided for this, however, and produced three rosy-cheeked apples from his pocket. Work commenced at once. Uncle Jack took out his penknife, saying, "See, I cut my apple in half, but one half is just little bit larger than the other, cutting it downwards, and a little piece of the top must be left. You cut the same. Now put the smaller half to one side, and the stalk of the apple, too. Lay the other half on your left hand; see, I cut a piece sideways from the middle, left and right out of the apple (Fig. 1), yet not cutting right through, for that would divide up the body of the bird. Now I cut away still another slice from what forms the body—on both sides, top and bottom. Now I take the piece first cut out and do almost the same again, cutting a long-way piece out of the middle of it, and then cutting away a slice from the larger piece (Fig. 2). This is repeated with the piece cut out of the other side of the apple just in the very same way. These pieces must be laid on to the body slanting away from each other, so as to form the wings. To make the long curved neck cut a slice from the smaller half of the apple, which we laid aside at the beginning. Cut away one half of that slice, but take care that the little top of the apple with a bit of the peel is left on like Fig. 3, and it must, of course, be all in one piece." "But, uncle, however, can we fasten the neck on to the bird?" asked one child. "I know," said another, "for that we must use the stalk which Uncle Jack told us to keep." "Yes," said Uncle Jack, "point the stalk to look like a nail, join it on to a long pin and fasten it on to the body, and our work is done" (Fig. 4). Now the mother came into the room and duly admired the swan. She, however, remarked, "I think, dear Uncle Jack, that this is rather a dangerous play. Only the elder ones must use knives, and the little brothers and sisters must look on."

After showing them how to make the swan, Uncle Jack was in great demand by his little nephews and nieces. He was a very ingenious, as well as a very good natured man, so he taught the children all sorts of interesting things. They made peanut men and laughing faces out of oranges, and in fact, more odd and funny gizmos than I have space to mention.

LUCILE HOLT.



AMERICA'S FAVORITE. F.P. CORSETS



CREATE HANDSOME FORMS

Will give the wearer satisfaction all the time. If not for sale at your dealer's send us \$1.00 and we will mail you a pair, postage paid.

BIRDSEY, SOMERS & CO.,
55 Leonard St., New York.



"GOLD LAMPS FREE." 25 lamps, 50¢ each, in "The Wonderful Aladdin Lamp," will be presented to the 25 ladies sending in the best reading article on "The Aladdin Lamp," contest closes Sept. 1st, 1896. Send five two cent stamps for information regarding contest and receive a pocket clothes brush for removing mud spots &c.



The Woman Not in It.

"I THINK it is too bad," said Mrs. Brownsmith, "that I have to slave all day Sunday, just the same as any other day in the week, while you just sit around the house and do nothing but smoke and read."

"But you forget, my dear," replied Mr. B., in his bluntest tones, "that the Sabbath was made for man."

To Renovate Leather Chairs. First wipe the cushions with a slightly damp cloth, then rub dry; secondly, apply the white of an egg (beaten to a stiff froth) to the leather with a soft rag.

When bamboo furniture is filled with dust, it may be cleaned with a small brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt prevents it from turning yellow.



All Refined Ladies USE Brown's French Dressing

which is now, and has been for more than forty years, the most reliable dressing for **Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.** An indispensable article that every lady should have in the house. Ask your dealer for **BROWN'S** and take no other.

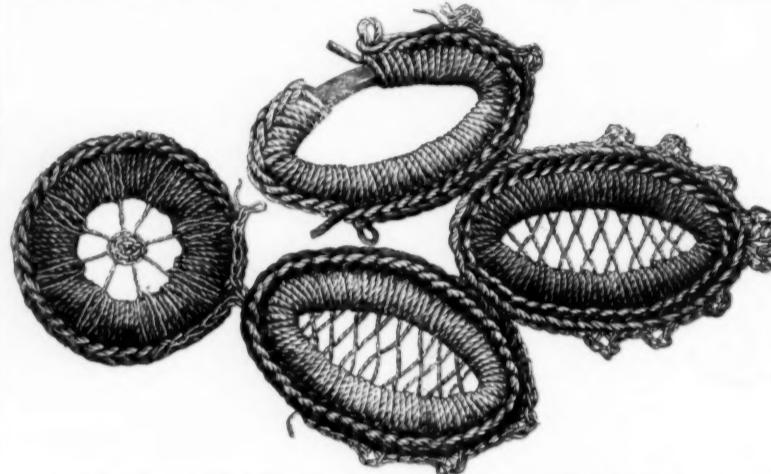


Fancy Work Department.

THE first work we take up this month is an exceedingly novel and pretty crocheted edge which will make a lovely trimming for the parlor table cover. The rings forming the foundation of the edging can be easily cut out of

will be glad to give him something with which he can amuse himself for a while. Why not make him a pretty wool ball?

The material required to make this ball is three small skeins of Berlin wool of three colors, yel-



FOURTH PART OF ONE ROSETTE FOR COVER (FIG. 2), CROCHETED OVER CARDBOARD RINGS.

moderately stiff cardboard the exact size of the rings shown in the illustration. *Directions for Making Cardboard Rings.*—Abbreviations: SSt. Slip Stitch, Ch. Chain.—Rosettes 6 in. large, crocheted with tight twisted cotton in two shades of raspberry-red and gold thread over cardboard rings, border the cloth foundation the same color. Fig. 1, shows the fourth part of one rosette in the proper size, each of the twelve ovals being worked alone, they are joined together at the back and as invisibly as possible, but only to the centre ring in making the last row of this. Over each ring are worked 42 S, the lightest cotton being used for the eight inner ovals, the darkest for the four outer corner ones; then follow, worked at the back into the hind link of each stitch, the same number of SSt. of the contrasting shade. The middle of each oval is filled in with a trellis of gold thread worked at the back. When the separate shades have been put together, the outer edge is worked with SSt and picots of gold thread (4 Ch. 1 SSt. in the stitch already caught in)—these are crocheted on the right side, but again into the hind link of each stitch—For the middle star Fig. 1, the cardboard shape is crocheted over first with 42 S. in dark cotton, and then with as many SSt. in gold thread, always catching in the front link of each stitch, interrupted after 5 stitches by one picot. In making this picot row the ovals are joined as seen in Fig. 1. The middle of the star is filled in by a web stitch of gold thread; the groups of stitches being worked in connection over the S. The thread is led first from below to above, round one stitch and then again below by making a button-hole stitch. The rosettes are set on to the back of the foundation; the superfluous stuff is cut away carefully at last.

Figs. 3 and 4, show two lovely designs in tatted passementerie that will be hailed with delight by all adepts of this useful art. These trimmings make the most stylish ornaments for blouses, collars, revers, etc. Fig. 4, shows a trefoil design to be worked in black or white stocking silk with the knitting thread alone, but the joining half-circles with a helping thread. Fig. 3 is composed of two rows made alike; the second curve in the first row having a picot in the middle, into which is looped the next curve of first row and also the two curves of the second row.

Knitted Shirt for Infant.—For our readers who are fond of knitting, here is a useful way to occupy their fingers during Summer afternoons. *Materials*—Two skeins of white yarn, two fine bone needles. *Back.*—Cast on 60 stitches, knit 72 plain rows, back and forward; cast off. *Front.*—Cast on 60 stitches, knit 16 plain rows; narrow one stitch at beginning of 18th, 20th, 22nd and 24th rows for the neck. Cast off 20 stitches for the opening of the neck; knit rest of stitches on needle plain twice across, then cast on 20 stitches knit 12 plain rows, then widen four stitches for the neck, opposite four narrowed stitches, 16 rows plain, bind off and sew sides together leaving space for sleeves.

Sleeves.—Cast on 40 stitches and knit 40 plain rows, cast off 30, and knit 10 stitches left back and forth 20 times, cast off and sew sleeve together, after making the other sleeve, sew into armhole, finish shirt with pretty crocheted edge. *Something for Baby.*—The little one must be amused, and sometimes when you are busy you

This completes one half; repeat the stitches for the other half. Now to make up the ball take the two halves, and with a needle and wool sew them together half-way round. Now take the pill-box and peas to make a rattle, place this in a handful of hay, and firmly press it into a ball the size of an orange. Neatly wrap the wadding around it, gently press it through the opening, and complete the sewing.

ADELAIDE SEARLES.

Is Flirtation Commendable?

SO MANY say "Oh! it is quite harmless; a little flirtation in an innocent way is a very good lesson in experience." Or, "It is just an overflow of life and spirits, there is no harm in it." There must always be harm, first of all to the character itself. It deteriorates the brain by filling it with frivolous and foolish thoughts, and there is nothing which as a habit grows more. It begins with a little, just a little, and very likely the mind is left almost free for better occupations, but it grows until there comes an insatiable desire for more, and all other thoughts and modes of behavior seem dull and stale compared with the excitement and interest of the leading idea.

It is not altogether incompatible with a certain frankness and openness of character; the sly or designing flirt is not the only species, but it tends to destroy those characteristics, for without frankness of intention in the words and actions, the mind must gradually lose these graces.

It is the intention, after all, that makes the flirt. Many a young girl who is bright and merry, who enjoys the liking and admiration of men—as indeed why should she not?—is accused of flirting because of her friendly manner and popularity. But so long as she does not play at love, or endeavor to make others do so, she is not a flirt, and there is nothing condemnable in her behavior. She can keep her reserve, keep her delicacy of thought and tone.

If all this applies to a girl, so it does still more to married women. All the reasons which have already been adduced, bear with tenfold more importance on them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

The editor will be glad to answer all questions put to her by the readers of this magazine. This column is open to the discussion of domestic problems, as well as the intricacies of the sewing room. Questions of etiquette, details of table service, house decoration, care of the nursery and the management of servants will all receive attention. Address all letters to the editor, 142-144-146 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

RUTH, SOUTHPORT, MASS.—By all means use your remnant of duchesse lace in making over your black silk. It can be used with excellent effect to decorate the revers and collar. Laces were never more fashionable than at the present moment.

L. E. B., SPRINGFIELD, O.—Swimming is a very good exercise indeed and sure to be healthful if indulged in with moderation. If you come East to the seaside as you intend, I should strongly advise that you have your little girl taught to swim. There would not be so many drowning accidents if every one was taught this art.

MRS. M. H., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—A very good recipe for preserving citron melon is as follows: Pare the citron and take out the seeds. Boil in water until soft. Make a syrup of three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of citron. Cook the citron in this syrup until it looks clear. Flavor with lemon or preserved ginger boiled in the syrup.

JOE.—1. A preparation of rum and quinine will keep your hair from falling out and strengthen its growth. 2. Trim your pink lawn with yellow Valenciennes. Make the skirt with either a Spanish flounce or three tiny ruffles edged with lace. Make the bodice after McCall Bazar Pattern, No. 4506. 3. Conan Doyle is the real name of the author; it is not a *nom de plume*.

SPARTA, ILL.—Some very pretty designs for fancy pin cushions were given in the May number of this magazine. Embroidered table centres are still used, but squares of linen trimmed with heavy Renaissance lace are the very latest thing.

ALICIA, OAKLAND, CAL.—In making introductions, always present a gentleman to a lady and a young lady to an older one.

MRS. S. M., HUDSON CO., N. J. E. Colored table linens are very seldom used at the present time, in fact, it may be said to have gone out of fashion. 2. A very good ginger-bread can be made by this recipe. One cup of sour milk, one cup of molasses, a tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder; add sufficient flour to make a rather stiff batter. Bake in a moderate oven.

O. L. C., CORYTOWN, TENN.—Little tots of two years wear dresses reaching to the tops of the shoes, while girls four years of age have their frocks made to come down just below the knees.

MRS. J. N. W., MT. PLEASANT.—1. A wedding outfit may be simple or elaborate according to the taste and financial position of the bride. Wedding dresses are usually of heavy satin but more inexpensive gowns may be of China silk, cashmere, canvas, white mohair, Swiss or organdy. McCall Bazar Patterns 4173—4174, give a very pretty bridal costume with a skirt which may be made with a long or short train as desired. 2. Either mohair or canvas cloth are fashionable materials for a travelling gown. Tan or navy blue are the most serviceable shades. McCall Bazar Patterns 4374—4373 are very good models for this costume, being a plain tailor gown with a double breasted front adorned with two rows of buttons. Perhaps your daughter would prefer 4426—4413 which is an extremely up-to-date toilette with Norfolk waist and seven gores skirt.

In the present number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION are several pretty designs that are just the thing for this purpose. 3. Dressing sacques can be made of a great variety of fabrics. For Summer, lawn, muslin, cross-barred muslin, chambrey, percale or outing cloth are appropriate; while for Winter, China silk, cashmere, flannel, challis, crepon, etc., are the most desirable. McCall Bazar Pattern 4145 is a dressing jacket with sailor collar that is sure to be becoming to a young bride. 4. I do not exactly understand whether you wish to know the number of shirt waists or dressing sacques to get. In either case it depends on the amount of money you have to spend upon the trousseau. Two negligees and half a dozen shirt waists would be an ample allowance. Make your daughter a skirt of black and white checked woolen to wear with her shirt waists. This is the very latest fashion. 5. For underwear half a dozen white skirts, corset covers, etc., should be sufficient while not more than three flannel petticoats are necessary. There is no absolute rule as to the number of articles a trousseau should contain. For with the great contrast in social position and wealth of different brides, you can see in a moment, that this would be ridiculous. 6. A July bride should by all means possess two or three pretty lawns, ginghams or organdies made like the designs we have been publishing for the last two or three months. Any large New York dry goods store, H. O'Neill & Co., James McCreey & Co., etc., will send samples on application.

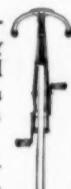
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PRIZE RECIPE.

Maryland Biscuits.
(Repeated by request.)

mix one good-sized teaspoonful of salt with a cup of lard and about ten cups of flour. Add enough cold water to make a heavy dough and knead seventeen minutes. Pound the dough with a rolling pin, hammer, hatchet or the leg of a heavy chair from fifteen minutes to half an hour or until you are unable to pound it any longer. Then get your husband or some strong man to come in and pound the dough with a sledge hammer, large carpenter's mallet, hatchet, the flat side of an axe, fence-post or club until he can pound it no longer. Do not allow him any rest of more than ten seconds while he is doing his part of the work or else the charm will be lost. Make the biscuits very small and bake them in a quick oven. If these directions are followed carefully you will obtain genuine Maryland biscuits, the hardest and most delicious on earth. The lady who sends us the best and most entertaining letter within ten days from receipt of this paper, describing her experience and success in using this recipe, will be entitled to any two McCall Bazaar Patterns free.

The above is not a joke; it is a first-class recipe for making Maryland biscuits. If not too much trouble a sample biscuit may be sent by mail to the editor.

JUNE PRIZE RECIPE.

Maryland Biscuits.

The best sample biscuit made according to the recipe for making Maryland biscuits published in our June number was sent by Mrs. J. B. Verby of Habnab, Md., and therefore Mrs. Verby is entitled to the prize. The biscuit Mrs. Verby sent was quickly eaten and found to be fully equal in quality to the best butter-crackers made by professional cracker-bakers.

There are not many mothers who would fancy a monkey as a nurse for their babies, yet one of the most popular passengers on board a steamer that recently arrived at Southampton from South Africa was a large monkey who had been instrumental in saving the life of a child. After the terrible explosion in Johannesburg, one of the many ruined houses was found to contain only one room intact; in this was a cradle, and in the cradle a dead baby, killed by some falling debris. Its twin was alive, and was being tenderly nursed in the arms of the great monkey, who had evidently snatched it up out of the way of danger. The latest monkey hero is evidently passionately fond of children, for he paid ceaseless attention to all the babies on the boat, and was perfectly happy if allowed to nurse them, which he did with great skill.

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Made in rolled gold, nickel plate, and black. Work as easily in the dark as in the light, and fastens from either side, but cannot slip through. If once used, will use no other. Don't accept the "just as good;" insist on the best.

If dealer doesn't keep them, send three 2c. stamps for sample worth double the money. Only one sample to same address.

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OUR STORY PAGE.

A Love Game.

IT WAS a moist, unpleasant day. The rain had begun immediately after breakfast, and now at eleven o'clock it looked like raining till the Crack of Doom. I had wandered up and down seeking congenial company and finding none, and had finally cast anchor in the billiard room, where I practiced the spot stroke.

I had made a break of nine and was beginning to feel more cheerful, when suddenly the door opened and Miss Anstruther appeared.

"O," she said, as she shut the door and stood with her hands behind her upon the handle, "I thought it was Mr. McDonald."

"It is a better—and a poorer—man," I said, resting my cue on the floor. "Do you want to find Mr. McDonald?"

"Yes—no! it doesn't matter," said Miss Anstruther.

"Perhaps you can say it to me as well?" I suggested. Miss Anstruther thought a moment or two and then shook her head.

"No; I couldn't say it to you."

It may have been my fancy; but I thought that Miss Anstruther blushed.

"Anyway," I said cheerfully, "if it doesn't matter, you can come and play billiards with me. I'm lonely."

"But I play very badly," said Miss Anstruther, doubtfully. "I don't think I ever played seriously."

"Well, this won't be serious," I said, selecting a light cue and chalking the tip. "Now, all you have to do is to make your ball hit the red and go into a pocket, or put the red into a pocket—or both."

"O, dear!" said Miss Anstruther, "what a lot to think about. There! What does that count?"

"One to me," I said, and missed an easy hazard.

"Why were you so funny last night?" said Miss Anstruther.

"I am never funny," I said; "serious, humorous, stupid—perhaps—but not funny."

Miss Anstruther aimed wildly. Her ball went twice round the table and hit nothing.

"How provoking!" she said.

Then she lifted her chin and rested it on the tip of her cue.

"You know what I mean," she said. "Why did you leave me alone all the evening with Mr. McDonald?"

"Well," I said, "I was talking—let me see—to Miss Bates."

"You found her amusing?"

"Not amusing. Better. Pretty."

"O, you couldn't call her pretty. Nice, but—"

Decidedly pretty—in her way. Now—you are plain, aren't you?" I said, seeing a likely cannon.

"I beg your pardon," said Miss Anstruther, coldly.

"I mean—I'm playing with spot. By Jove!" I exclaimed, as I turned away in disgust after missing the cannon. "There he is."

"Who?" asked Miss Anstruther.

"Mr. McDonald, walking up and down in the garden, smoking a cigar in the rain. Shall I whistle him in?"

"O, no!" said Miss Anstruther.

"Why not?" I asked, facing round towards her. "I thought you wanted to see him."

"O, there's no hurry—no immediate hurry," said she. "He doesn't leave till this afternoon."

"I thought it might be something important," I said.

"It is important," said Miss Anstruther.

"O! you are horrid," she continued, stamping her foot. "You know quite well what—I shouldn't tell you, should I?"

"But you haven't told me," I said, consolingly.

"O, but you can guess," said Miss Anstruther, shaking her head. "You must have noticed—something. And I've no right to say anything about it."

I paused judicially.

"It seems," I said, after an appropriate interval, "quite a suitable arrangement. Mr. McDonald is very wealthy."

"Yes," said Miss Anstruther reflectively, "he has money. But then, so have I."

"That is what makes it so suitable," I said.

"But," said Miss Anstruther, lifting her eyebrows pathetically, "he's—well—"

"That is true," I said. "But we all have our faults. And poverty's the worst of them."

"I don't think so," said Miss Anstruther, quickly.

"Mrs. Anstruther thinks so," I replied.

"Yes, of course, you could see mamma wanted—" Miss Anstruther tapped the floor with her foot.

I turned to the window and watched Mr. McDonald walking up and down in the rain. Miss Anstruther sat down upon one of the cushioned benches which ran round the billiard room.

"It happened last night," she said suddenly, "when you were—"

"What happened?" I asked.

"O, you know!"

"Your engagement?"

"I am not engaged."

"Not engaged? Then what are we talking about?"

"You are stupid. Don't you understand? That's what I have to decide—to tell Mr. McDonald this morning—before he goes away. O! I oughtn't to tell you all this. But you made me, you know. And I think you might help me."

"I would with pleasure, if I only knew—"

"What should a girl do when her mother wants her to—you know—and the man is—"

"Rich," I suggested.

"Yes, and—like that," Miss Anstruther nodded towards the window.

"It's a difficult question," I said, "a very difficult question. As you have asked me to advise you—well—do you love him?"

"You may put that aside," said Miss Anstruther with a sweep of her hand.

"That simplifies matters," I said. "Then there comes the question of filial duty. You see, a parent judges in these matters with less—I mean with greater freedom from—personal feeling."

"But," objected Miss Anstruther, "it is a very personal matter, isn't it? Besides, I am sure mamma would never want me to—to marry anyone whom she thought I didn't really—I didn't—or, I mean, if I—"

I shook my head gravely.

"You must really be frank with me, if I am to advise you profitably," I said.

"If I really cared for someone else," said Miss Anstruther, very softly.

"Ah—there's someone else?"

Miss Anstruther nodded.

"Who doesn't care for you?"

"O, yes, he does," said Miss Anstruther quickly, raising her eyes for a moment to mine, and then dropping them again.

I was just addressing my mind to this fresh complication, when Miss Anstruther jumped up.

"O, but we are not playing," she said. "It's my turn, isn't it?"

"It is," I said, with a sigh; for I should have preferred to follow out the subject. "You have an easy losing hazard off the red into the top pocket."

"A hazard?" said Miss Anstruther, rather vaguely.

"It is a hazard," I explained, "when you go for the pocket."

"How funny!" said Miss Anstruther, stopping in mid-stroke. "It's like—"

"Yes," I said, "there are many analogies between billiards and the tender passion. But, excuse me, you won't do it that way; and if you hold your cue like that, you'll dig a hole in the cloth."

I went round the table to where Miss Anstruther was standing.

"Keep quite still and I'll show you," I said. I placed her hand in the right position at the butt end of the cue, and, holding it there, showed her how to make a proper bridge with the left hand and slide the cue smoothly and horizontally over it.

"Now," I said, still retaining a guiding hand on the cue, "if you aim so, you'll get the pocket—unless the balls kiss."

Naturally I was compelled to stand very close to Miss Anstruther during this object lesson—so close that the curl that nestled round her left ear tickled my lips as my breath stirred it.

Miss Anstruther made her stroke. It was a ridiculous stroke.

"Were you really going for the pocket?" I asked.

"I think," said she turning and facing me, "the kiss spoilt it."

Miss Anstruther was strangely agitated over

The Coming Mother

during the whole of her anticipation, requires all of her own forces and all that can be added to them. The coming child needs all the mother can give and all that makes bone, muscle, blood, nerve and growth. After the child comes, both need nutriment, gentle stimulant, restoring sleep and sweet digestible food.

PABST MALT EXTRACT
The Best Tonic
contains all that is required.
At Druggists.

her failure. Thinking it better to change the subject from billiards I said:

"Tell me, what are you going to say to Mr. McDonald?"

We were, as I have said, of necessity very close together, and Miss Anstruther dropped her eyes.

"I am going to tell him," she said, "that I don't care for him—not in that way—and—"

"And that's what you meant when you said just now that—that—you couldn't say it to me?"

Miss Anstruther's attention was fixed upon the toe of her right shoe which she was tapping with the butt-end of her cue. Mine was concentrated on Miss Anstruther's dropped eyelids. Consequently neither of us heard the door open.

"Hello! Playing?" said Mr. McDonald, walking round toward the marking board.

"What's the game?"

"The game," I said looking up, "is—let me see—two love; isn't it, Miss Anstruther?"

Miss Anstruther looked quickly at Mr. McDonald, and then at me.

"Yes," she said.

"Hm, last for ever?" said Mr. McDonald, going out and slamming the door.

"I hope so," I said, as I turned again to Miss Anstruther.

—Black and White.

WOMAN'S



COSSIP.

THE prima donna is certainly a person to be envied. Not only does she gain admiring—amounting almost to worship in some cases—but she is better paid for her services than, perhaps, any other human being. For example, I heard the other day that Madame Calvé had just been offered, for a six months' Winter tour in the United States, the very respectable fee of \$160,-000.

Lady Henry Somerset, bosom friend of Miss Frances Willard and shining light of the temperance movement in England, once attempted to form a league for the suppression of foot-binding in China. It failed lamentably. One Chinese maiden is said to have put the case to her Ladyship in these words: "We squeeze foot, you squeeze waist; same object—both gette huan-

Ouida, the authoress, leads a most retired life at Valleubia, in Italy. She never receives now, but is occasionally to be seen walking about the lanes escorted by her six dogs, of whom she is passionately fond. More generally, though, she prefers to sit or walk in her own grounds.

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The Skin Hygienically Treated.

YOUNG slaves intended for Turkish harems
always travel with their faces covered with
some kind of paste, to preserve the skin against
the influence of the air. Many receipts have
been given from age to age for the cure of birth-
marks on the skin, and warts. But not one has
been found to be perfectly efficacious. An Eng-
lish doctor, however, has taken to "vaccinating"
children on these spots, and they then disappear,
leaving only the white mark of vaccination. The
idea is original, and worth trying. Another
doctor of my acquaintance, who does not disdain
occupying himself with "Beauty Cures," tells
me that wrinkles can be made to disappear by
linen bandages steeped in spirits and white of egg
(equal portions). These bandages are worn at
night. The remedy is too simple not to be tried.

FRENCH women often collect all the fruit
stones that come in their way during the Sum-
mer—cherry, plum, peach and apricot stones.
They are washed or boiled in clean water, dried
in the sun, and put into chintz or printed linen
bags. When hot applications are required for
tooth or earache, or rheumatic pains, one of these
bags is made thoroughly hot in the oven, and
laid on the affected part. A bag of fruit stones
thus heated is good for cold feet. The stones
give a pleasant spicy scent, and retain the heat
for a long time.

THE following are homely remedies for neu-
ralgia: Boil a handful of lobelia in half a pint of
water, strain and add a teaspoonful of fine salt.
Wring cloths out of the liquid, very hot, and ap-
ply till the pain ceases, changing as fast as cold,
then cover with dry cloths for a while, to prevent
taking cold. Two large tablespoonfuls of *Eau de Cologne* and two teaspoonfuls of fine salt
mixed in a bottle make an excellent mixture to
be inhaled for facial neuralgia. Horse-radish,
prepared the same as for the table, applied to
the temple or wrist, is also recommended.



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OUR PRACTICAL PACE



THE ART OF PRESERVING.

Some Reliable Recipes.

JULY, August and September are busy seasons
for the careful housewife. During these
months the greater part of the preserves and
pickles for the whole year are carefully "put up"
and placed away on high shelves, until
colder weather gives the longing family a good
excuse to "put them down."

There is really no reason for failure with
preserves, if a trustworthy recipe is carefully followed
and care taken to use jars that are absolutely air-tight.
Be sure that the rubber rings, placed
under the tops of the jars, still retain their elasticity,
for many a delicious eat of fruit has been
made unfit for use because the rubber ring was
so old and stiff that it allowed air to penetrate
between the cover and the jar. New rings are
very cheap and if yours show even the least suspi-
cion of having outlived their use, by all means
send for a new supply. Preserves should always
be kept in a cool and shaded place.

Great care is taken in the preparation of
recipes for THE QUEEN OF FASHION. They
are not collected from any available source and
placed together helter skelter, but are carefully
tested and proved before being presented to our
readers. The following rules for jelly and pres-
erves are the contributions of experienced house-
wives and if their directions are carefully noted
and a good quality fruit used, the result is sure
to be successful.

Spiced Pear.—To five pounds of hard green
pears, add four pounds of brown sugar, one pint
of cider vinegar, three tablespoonsfuls of white
cloves and one of whole cinnamon. Pare the
fruit and steam until half cooked. Then put the
spice in a cloth, make a syrup of the sugar and
vinegar and cook all together for two hours.
Ripe pears should, of course, not be cooked so
long.

Pickled Peaches. (Very nice to serve with
meats). Take one-half peck of peaches, brush
them to remove the down or pare if preferred.
To every pound of peaches allow three fourths
of a pound of brown sugar. Make a syrup by
adding one half pint of water to one pound of
sugar. Let it boil up once or twice and remove
the scum which rises, to clarify it; then add one
tablespoonful of mace and a few whole cloves.
Boil the peaches in the syrup until tender, take
them out with a skimmer and put aside. Now
add a pint of vinegar to the syrup, boil two
hours and when cold pour over the peaches.

To Can Cherries, Pears, etc. In canning cherries
be very careful to select sound fruit, not
over ripe. Should you wish to stone the fruit,
cut the cherry in halves and with a pointed knife
remove the pit. Allow half a pound of sugar to
every pound of fruit. Put the sugar in a pres-
erving kettle (which should be porcelain lined)
with about one tablespoonful of water to one pound
of fruit. When thoroughly dissolved, skin and
throw in the cherries which should boil up but
two or three times when they are ready for the
pans; fill them three quarters full of fruit and the
rest with syrup. Try your rubber bands in cold
ammonia water to see if they have any life in
them; if they have lost elasticity, discard them.
With a soft damp cloth wipe the top of the jar,
place the rubber band and screw on the top im-
mediately, when the jar is cold, screw up the top
as tight as possible and place in a cool dark closet.
If the fruit is kept in the light it is apt to turn
dark. These same directions will apply in a
general way to pears and peaches, but after peeling
these two fruits throw them into very cold
water until ready to put in the kettle as that will
keep them white. Use Bartlett pears, if they
can be procured, as they keep their flavor better
than any other kind and scant the sugar rather
than give full measure, otherwise they are apt
to be insipid. A few pieces of root ginger boiled
with the sugar will add zest to the taste of canned
pears.

Currant Jelly.—Currants are now in season
and every family needs a good supply of this
most delicious of all jellies, so I have included
this recipe in my article on preserving.

Carefully remove whatever adheres to the cur-
rants, without washing, weigh and to each pound
of fruit allow one half the weight of granulated
sugar. Put a few currants into the kettle and
mash them with a potato masher, in order to se-
cure sufficient liquid to prevent burning; then
add the remainder of the fruit and boil twenty
minutes, stirring occasionally. Take out and
strain carefully through a bag of strong, close
texture and again through muslin, putting the
liquid in an earthen vessel, (never in tin.) When
strained, return to the kettle and let it boil thor-
oughly for a minute or two, then add sugar.
The moment the sugar is well dissolved, the jelly
is done. It must be placed immediately in the
tumblers already prepared for it. When taken
up it will form into jelly on the sides of the cup,
leaving no doubt as to the result.

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pattern to every new subscriber.
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How to Care for Wood Floors.

A HOUSEKEEPER who is noted for her
neatness, says that a wood floor in the
house is as much care as a baby. This is no
doubt true, and yet a little attention systematically
given the floor each day is productive of
marvelously good results. A flannel bag made
to slip over the bristles of a broom makes an ex-
cellent and convenient polisher. The wood floor
should be swept each morning with this flannel-
covered broom, and twice a week it should be
carefully oiled. If the floor is of hard wood,
use linseed oil, while if it is stained or painted
the inexpensive crude oil will answer just as well.
It should be rubbed upon the floor with cheese
cloth rather than flannel, to avoid the lint scatter-
ing over the floor. Deep-stained or varnished
floors should be wiped lightly and frequently
with a solution of milk and water.

HINTS FOR HOME DECORATION.

A Renovated Music Stool and Portfolio.

A PIANO stool that has become shabby with
much use can be converted into a very smart piece of furniture by means of a slip cover.
This will be found very easy to make and can be
embroidered or decorated to suit the fancy. Cut
out a round piece of plush the size of the stool.
Then cut out a piece of cream, écrù, or any light-
tinted satin, in the form of a scroll, and either
etch the music on it with a fine brush or a quill
pen dipped in black oil paint, which does not
run, or work on it in silks the lines of the stave,
consisting of long stitches caught down when
the notes are worked, and by the division for
bars, &c. This circle should be lined with mus-
lin to give it firmness, and then appliquéd on to
the plush. Work the sprays in outline in green
creel silk, with the veining, and do the
berries in gold thread, working them solid.
The border is satin, and has the music re-
peated round it to match, and the signs
of the clefs alternately in the vandykes. The
edge of the seat and of the vandykes may
be finished with a row of cord to match, filled in between the points
with pleated or gathered lace, and pompons either
to match the plush or in gold colored silk.

Where there is no receptacle for the music,
a handsome portfolio to match the stool and the
piano from is a great advantage. The lids of
an old and shabby portfolio may be used, or two
pieces of moderately thick card board procured,
rather larger than a piece of music. These may
be fastened at the back by gluing a strip of
stout black holland to the two edges, and keeping
them about an inch apart. Lay your plush
face downwards, and with embroidery paste
cover the back with thin muslin. When it is
perfectly dry, embroider to match the mus-
lin cover. When the embroidered plush is
ready, lay the pieces of cardboard open before
you, glue them well all over, and gently press
the plush evenly upon them. The piece should
be allowed large enough to cover the two sides,
as well as the inch space down the back and a
slight edge all around to turn in like a hem.
This need only be very narrow and should be
cut at the corners so as to dovetail and lie flat.
The whole of the inside should now be lined
with silk or satin
and at the two
ends, pieces of
ribbon should be
slipped in
between the silk
and the card-
board and glued
there, eaving the
long ends exactly
opposite each other for a tie. Handles may be
made on the long sides either of plaited ribbons
or silk cords; if of the latter material the ends
must be frayed out a little before being slipped
under the silk lining to make them lie flat.

Cover Complete.



Household Hints.

Earthenware in Cooking.—The flavor of food
baked or boiled in earthenware is far superior to
that of vegetable or animal food cooked in the
same way in iron vessels, for the reason that iron
is a conductor of heat, while earthenware is a
non-conductor; consequently, food cooked in
the latter is rarely if ever burned, the degree of
heat not varying perceptibly during the process
of cooking, thus preserving the flavor of the food,
as well as uniformity throughout the substance
of the meat, vegetables or grain, until the pro-
cess of cooking is completed.

Hot Drinks.—It is a mistake to suppose that
cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. Very
cold drinks, as a rule, increase the feverish con-
dition of the mouth and stomach and so create
thirst. Experience shows it to be a fact that hot
drinks relieve the thirst and "cool off" the body
when it is in an abnormally heated condition bet-
ter than ice-cold drinks. It is far better and
safer to avoid the use of drinks below sixty de-
grees; in fact, a higher temperature is to be pre-
ferred; and those who are much troubled with
thirst will do well to try the advantages to be de-
rived from hot drinks, instead of the cold fluids
to which they have been accustomed. Hot
drinks also have the advantage of aiding diges-
tion.

"Slipshod" Housekeeping.

THE slipshod housekeeper is
the exact opposite of the
fussy one. She has absolutely
no method; everything is done
at random, and the whole es-
tablishment, literally and fig-
uratively, tumbles to pieces in
all directions. To use her own
expression, she has "no head;"
and continually forgets things,
or remembers them too late to
be of any use. The servants do
pretty much as they please in
this sort of house, and partake
of the general "slipshodness," both in manners
and appearance. This state of things is to be
found in all grades of society, from the highest
to the lowest.

There is the would-be smart woman who tries
to keep up a big establishment and make an im-
posing appearance on a limited income; and
there is the woman who makes no pretensions of
any sort, but pleads a large family and small ex-
chequer as an excuse for her slipshod household.
In the first case the smart housewife (?) spends
all her money, or, at any rate, far too large a
share of it on dress and pleasure. She lives be-
yond her means, waste and extravagance are the
order of the day, debt and disaster too often the
result.

The "smart," slipshod housewife is seldom
visible till midday, and then—unless shopping
or pleasure calls her out—she appears with
dismal coiffure and arrayed in untidy teagown
and slippers; the afternoon and evening see her
in all her glory, but until then she is rarely pre-
sentable.

On the other hand, all kinds of petty pilfering
goes on unchecked, waste runs riot, and, pro-
viding servants are forthcoming when a bell rings,
their mistress takes little heed of their comings
and goings, or of anything that happens below
stairs (as to her kitchen, she never enters it), and so
the whole tone of the household gets demoralized.

The house of the woman who makes no pre-
tensions is equally unstrung, but in a different
way. To begin with, the outside of the house
tells its own tale to the observant eye. The
steps are never clean, the brasswork, if there be
any, is ill kept or dimmed past all recognition,
the bell is often broken, the windows grimy, and
of the curtains less said the better; the shades
are of a like complexion, and generally drawn up
crooked. Indoors the same sort of semi-civilized
squall prevails. There is an indescribable de-
pressing influence about such a house. Every-
thing has such a dilapidated, uncared-for ap-
pearance. It reminds one of a woman whose
hair is out of curl, and whose hairpins are scatter-
ing. Too often this house is but the reflection
of the housewife who inhabits it. All kinds
of minor disarray and shabbiness (easily
remedied by a little forethought or energy in
the beginning) offend the eye on every side, but
"the stitch in time that saves nine" is unknown
here. Torn or stained carpets, messy table-
cloths, things that should have handles, but have
none; things without lids that ought to have
them—in short, a general headless, tailless state
of the whole domestic anatomy prevails. Meals
half cleared away greet the sight at all hours of
the day (nearly always in such a house one finds
a tray of unwashed crockery lurking somewhere);
one tumbles over every sort of unlikely article in
unlooked-for corners—stray boots and slippers,
a broom left in some dark angle of the stairs, or
a water-can that causes an unhygienic din by clat-
tering down when you most want to steal peace-
fully and unheard, maybe to bed, without rous-
ing a slumbering household. Quite late in the
day you come across uncleared grates and catch
visions of unmade beds—all tokens of work half
finished, begun, and interrupted, witnesses of
want of method and discipline. The meals are
served at any time and anyhow; the silver is
dull, the glass sticky and smudgy, all the ap-
pointments of the table slovenly.

The mistress seldom remembers to order any-
thing until it is actually wanted, so the servants
of this house are always to be met flying to the
nearest shop for half a pound of butter or a pint
of milk, or something equally necessary, at the
last minute. If a sudden and awful pause occurs
in the middle of dinner (which always pre-
sages some dread calamity!) it dawns upon her
slowly that she quite omitted to order one of the
most important items on her menu. In every
detail of her housekeeping she is slipshod, to the
utter discomfort and demoralization of the
domestic kingdom over which she reigns—a ver-
itable queen of mistletoe.

T. S. A.

A Clothes Cleaner.

THE OLD fashioned Javelle water is not
much used for cleansing purposes nowadays
for household ammonia and other substi-
tutes have taken its place. But for renovating
anything specially fine in the way of texture or
color it would be very difficult to replace it.
Our great-grandmothers knew its value well,
especially in its application to linen. Javelle
water has the effect of whitening the dirtiest
linen, and removing stains therefrom. The way
to make a good large supply of Javelle water is
as follows: Bicarbonate of soda, 4lb.; chloride
of lime, 1 lb. Put the soda into a kettle over
the fire, add one gallon of boiling water, let it
boil from ten to fifteen minutes, then stir in the
chloride of lime, avoiding lumps. Use the mix-
ture when cool. Baby linen and children's pinna-
fores, especially when fruit-stained, will benefit
exceedingly by the treatment.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

Fancy Work Prize Competition.

ARE you fond of fancy work? Here is a chance to show your proficiency. Our readers have already displayed great interest in our Fancy Work Department, but in order to arouse still more attention to the useful art, we have inaugurated this novel contest.

We offer a First Prize of a

SOLID SILVER CHATELAINE WATCH.

A Second Prize of

A VASELINE MEDICINE CHEST

for the best description of a fancy article either a knick-knack, a crocheted or knitted garment, or in fact, anything that can be called "fancy work."

The description must be written on one side of the paper only and must state plainly the nature of the article and give full and concise directions for its manufacture. If knitting, crocheting or lace work are sent, a small sample enclosed with the directions will be of value in helping us to judge of the merits of the work. All samples will be returned if stamps are enclosed for postage.

In order to give our readers plenty of time for this novel competition we shall keep it open until August 1st. The name of the winner will be published in the September number. Each description sent us, must be accompanied by the coupon printed below, which must be filled in with the name and address of the sender. A lady may send in as many descriptions of fancy work as she chooses, provided each one is accompanied by a coupon.

We ask as a favor that you send with the coupon the names and addresses of two persons who would be likely to enjoy reading THE QUEEN OF FASHION and who might become subscribers.

FANCY WORK COUPON.

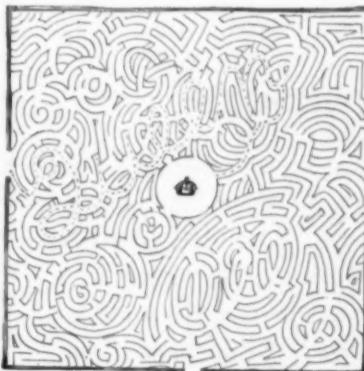
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The Popular Design Contest.

THE Popular Design Contest has been brought to a successful termination. It has proved very interesting to our subscribers but as it has been running for eight months, we consider that it has already occupied more than its fair share of our space and must give way to our new series of prize competitions.

The most popular pattern for June proved to be No. 4504, Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper and the name of the lucky woman who sent in the fifteenth correct guess is Mrs. W. A. Smithson, Woonsocket, R. I., who therefore receives this handsome wrapper made according to her proper measurements.

Since the beginning of this contest, we have each month given away a handsome garment perfectly made of the very best materials. The successful contestants have received pretty wrappers, handsome dress skirts, shirt waists, collarettes, etc., with which they have one and all expressed their lively satisfaction.



The solution of "The Queen's Maze," is shown in the above reproduction of the original illustration. The dotted line which marks the path to the centre will be seen to spell the word "Queen." The fifth correct solution was sent us by Mrs. F. J. Ives, Manitowoc, Wis., who accordingly becomes the fortunate possessor of the prize, a beautiful opal ring.

PRIZE LETTER.

HABNAR, MD.

Enclosed find words in prize story. * * * Your patterns are just all right. I have eight of them and expect to have many more. I hope to win a pocket book, although I'll be glad of a pattern. I'll try to get as many subscribers as I can. Wishing your paper much success, I am,

Very respectfully,

Mrs. J. B. VERBY.

NOTE.—She got a pocket book.

A Puzzle for Old and Young.

The Mixed-Up Sentence.

Best wishes for the woman who always selects, and backed her favorite seat—a high chair—what woman does not look to her.

Can you arrange these words in their proper order? They form the first sentence of a paragraph in one of the articles that we publish this month.

Write the sentence as it should be, and send it to us, together with the name of article and the number of the page on which it is to be found.

For the fifth correct answer received, we offer a prize of a

Pocket Book with Sterling Silver Corners.

We make the change from the first to the fifth correct solution in order to give all our readers an equal chance. Subscribers living in far distant states will now be on the same footing with those who are near at hand.

This contest is absolutely free. We only ask you as a favor to send us the names and addresses of three of your friends, who would be likely to subscribe to THE QUEEN OF FASHION if they received sample copies of the magazine. The names must be new ones and not any of those that were sent us in former puzzle contests.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor of THE QUEEN OF FASHION, 142-144-146 West 14th Street, New York City, and must reach us by July 1, 1896, when the contest closes. The name of the winner will be published in our August number.

Club-Raisers Wanted.

Beautiful Premiums and Cash Commissions.

Every lady who reads this article may become a club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to make cash commissions by working for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all through the Summer as well as in the Winter, if they will just drop us a line for particulars. Address,

Subscription Dept., QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-146 West 14th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE McCALL CO.

GENTLEMEN:—I am charmed with your helpful articles on dressmaking now appearing in "THE QUEEN." I consider the paper quite improved under the present management and trust that all your subscribers appreciate as much as I do, your generous terms for patterns.

With thanks, I am your interested subscriber,
Mrs. J. Campbell.

Solid Gold
Waltham or
Elgin.

This beautiful watch, ladies' size, hunting case, full engraved, jeweled works, stem wind and set, will be sent free for a club of 60 subscribers at 50 cts. each, or for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$14.88 added money. If you want to make a club of a different size, let us hear from you.

Ladies'
Solid Silver
Chateleine
Watch.

Style 3—A Solid Silver Ladies' Chateleine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for \$3.00, or for sixteen new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of 10 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.



GRAND PREMIUM OFFER.

We have just purchased from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler, some ladies' rings, all of modern styles, as follows: 14 real garnets set in solid gold; 28 ruby doublets set in solid gold; 8 sapphire doublets set in solid gold; 7 real opals set in solid gold; 8 marquise rings (real pearls surrounding red and blue stones) solid gold settings; 3 solid gold rings each set with three white stones; 3 real amethysts set in solid gold. If you act quickly, you can have one of the above rings for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and 60 cents added money. Send us a piece of paper just the right size to fit your finger or a piece of a match that just goes across the inside of the ring, the right size.

We also have 125 ladies' rolled gold victoria watch chains each with bar and charm. Some of them have charms in the shape of golden blackberries, others have charms in the shape of cubes of gold open-work, while the remainder have charms in the shape of open fans. We will send one of these chains for a club of 2 subscribers at 50 cents each and 25 cents added money. These

ly worth \$1.35 to \$2.00 and in the jeware sold for \$4.50 each. We there is any use of

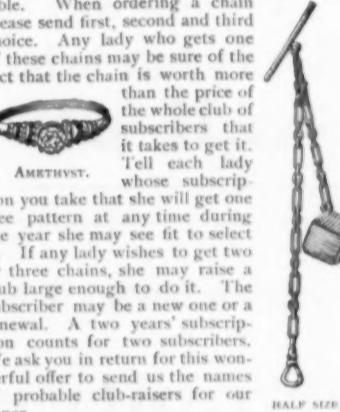
your working for these prizes later than three weeks after the receipt of this paper, and for that reason, we limit the time. In ordering the rings, it will be necessary for the club-raiser to give first and second choice, so that if we run out of rings of any particular kind before all are exhausted, the club-raiser will still receive a ring that is as nearly what she wants as possible.

When ordering a chain please send first, second and third choice. Any lady who gets one of these chains may be sure of the fact that the chain is worth more than the price of the whole club of subscribers that it takes to get it.

Tell each lady whose subscription you take that she will get one free pattern at any time during the year she may see fit to select it. If any lady wishes to get two or three chains, she may raise a club large enough to do it. The subscriber may be a new one or a renewal. A two years' subscription counts for two subscribers.

We ask you in return for this wonderful offer to send us the names of probable club-raisers for our paper.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.



Prize Story.

A Young Woman's Fortune.

There was once a young woman who wished to add to her income by doing some easy work. She looked through the columns of advertisements, her favorite paper, and noticed that the publishers were holding club-raising in every town in America. She thought she would try her fortune. She sent a postcard asking for particulars. She received samples and terms and now she earns a goodly sum for which she didn't pay a single cent. She is glad she used a cent in the purchase of a postcard.

EXPLANATION.

The above story may be solved by QUEEN OF FASHION club-raising or by those who will positively agree to do their best to raise clubs before August first. Many of our guessers have wondered why they didn't get prizes in former competitions. Please pay attention to the conditions of the contest. Be sure to read this explanation carefully and save yourself from disappointment.

There will be ten prizes divided equally between the East and the West. These prizes will depend upon the number of answers received. If the number be large the prizes will be correspondingly large. Try your fortune and see what you get.

Address, THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142-144-146 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

JUNE PRIZE STORY CORRECTED.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1492—Christopher Columbus—San Salvador—Spain—America—Columbia—India—Ceylon—English or British—July 4, 1776—Geo. Washington—Geo. Washington.

The prize winners in the June contest above mentioned are: Mrs. J. B. Verby, Hahnab, Md.; Mrs. James Skerry, Bangor, N. Y.; Sophia Mather, Bassett, Neb.; Zelia Hardy, Dow City, Iowa. These four ladies will receive pocket books with sterling silver corners. The winners of patterns will be notified by mail, as usual.

THE MARYLAND BISCUIT.

HABNAR, MD.

I tried your prize recipe. I did not have my husband or brother to help me, but beat them myself one hour by the clock. They were fine biscuits and we enjoyed them very much. The children called them "QUEEN OF FASHION bread." We have had Maryland biscuits before, but they would be good one time and inferior another—but now I shall remember your recipe—for I know the right quantities were not used. Just as I had fixed one pan full—my boy three years old, by some means or other upset the pan bottom upward on the floor and I could not use them, so I had only one pan left. I send a sample of them at the same time I send this letter.

Mrs. J. B. VERBY.

FREE PATTERN COUPON.

Use this coupon or write a letter similarly worded.

Date, 1896

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
142, 144 & 146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed please find fifty cents, for one year's subscription to THE

QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the _____ number
and a FREE pattern.

Name, _____

Post-Office, _____

County, _____

St. and No. (if necessary), _____

State, _____

31 Send Pattern, as premium, No. _____ Size, _____

SPECIAL COUPON.

This COUPON, WITH 15 CENTS, is good at any time for any ONE of the McCall BAZAAR PATTERNS (regardless of regular price) illustrated in THE QUEEN OF FASHION or in THE McCall BAZAAR DRESSMAKER, containing over 500 different styles, when presented or mailed to THE McCall Co., 142, 144 & 146 West 14th St., New York City.

Patterns marked 10 CENTS will, of course, be sold for that price.

Mail orders promptly filled. Be sure to give number and size.

Name, _____ Pattern No. _____

Address, _____ Size or Age, _____

If you do not wish to mutilate your paper by using these coupons, you can enclose the money at the regular price for whatever patterns you want. IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER, otherwise a Coupon or full regular printed price for patterns must be enclosed.

Sap-o-Polo



"A sailor's wife, a sailor's joy should be,
Yo-ho, Yo-ho!
But when he does the work at sea
His aid, like hers, is sure to be
Sap-o, li-o!

CLEANS
SCOURS
POLISHES

Chatterbox
INTERESTS THE WHOLE FAMILY

WHEN I WAS A CHILD
I liked Chatterbox. So did you. Then, it came but once a year, on Christmas. Nearly every one has given or received Chatterbox as a Christmas gift. Now, it comes every month. It brings Christmas for the children and young folks twelve times a year. It is the best youth's magazine published, and the old folks are not forgotten. Its contents are most varied and entertaining. Not a member of the family, from the baby to the grandparents, is overlooked. The list of contributors includes the names of the best writers of the day. Its illustrations are the most artistic. Its cover is the handsomest. Its frontispiece is a beautiful tintograph in fourteen colors, a new one every month. Even its name has its special charm for the children, and awakens pleasant memories of childhood for the older folks. It is the Scribner's of the young folks and little people.

ASK THE CHILDREN
if they would not rather have their old Christmas friend in magazine form than any other publication. When it came but once a year it cost a dollar and a quarter. It was cheap at that. Now it brings Santa Claus twelve times a year and costs but fifty cents. That isn't much to spend for the babies and the big children combined. You were once a child yourself.

The home without a child, or the child without a Chatterbox, is not a happy one.
Send Ten Cents in silver or stamps for Three Trial Months to

CHATTERBOX, BOSTON.
Mention THE QUEEN OF FASHION

An Opportunity

Embrace it! It will not occur again!

In a New Form

Beginning with the September issue **THE QUEEN OF FASHION** will be published in regular magazine form, much more convenient, with handsome color printed covers. There will be thirty-six pages. It will be by far the handsomest, most interesting and cheapest Fashion Magazine published in the world. Cheap, however, in price **only**.

Now, to every one subscribing at once, before August 15th, the July and August numbers will be sent **free**. A subscriber will thus get fourteen months' subscription for only 50 cents. The regular yearly subscription will date from September. In addition to this, each subscriber will be entitled to a **free** pattern—the best pattern made, too—just the same as usual, to be selected any time during the term of subscription, and to the privilege of buying patterns for 10 and 15 cents.

Are you going to miss this chance?

Beginning with the September issue **THE QUEEN OF FASHION MAGAZINE** will be delivered all over the United States promptly about the 10th of the month **previous** to the date of issue.

When subscribing state that you wish your subscription to begin with the **September** issue, and the July and August numbers will be sent you free.

Special to Canvassers

You can make the above offers to your friends. You will get **your** premium just the same. Remember to tell them what they will get, namely, **THE QUEEN OF FASHION** for **14 Months**, beginning with July, and a free pattern, all for 50 cents. You will be astonished how many subscribers you can get if you will go at it with a little vim. School children can make "pin money" or get handsome premiums during vacation. Address

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

146 West 14th Street

New York City